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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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ANOTHER CABLE SCHEME PROPOSED

Franchise That Different Companies Can Bid For.

IT FOLLOWS SCRYMSER'S IDEA.

Congressman Sperry of Connecticut Also Has an Idea—Little Chance of Definite Action During Present Session—Action of Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning reached a compromise on the Spalding and Scrymser bills before it for the construction of a cable to Japan by way of Hawaii. The compromise measure which Senator Frye was directed to report is in the shape of a bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest bidder for the construction of a telegraphic cable between the United States and Japan by the way of Hawaii and the Midway Islands. It is stipulated that the price shall not exceed $16,000 to be paid yearly for a period of twenty years, during which time and forever afterward the company shall carry Government messages free of all cost. This is practically the terms offered by the Scrymser company.

The bill has the support of Senator Morgan and all the Republican members of the committee. Gray, Turpie, Daniel and Mills, Democrats, are opposed to the bill.

Senator Frye reported the action of the committee to the Senate, and in the accompanying report says that a cable to Hawaii is demanded by the exigencies of commerce. He recites the fact that while other nations have been acquiring islands in the Pacific, Hawaii, by common consent, has been left to the United States. Reference is also made to the importance of Pearl Harbor and the necessity of having telegraphic communication with the Islands in case of war, to handle the Pacific fleet.

It is also said that this is a favorable opportunity to secure cable communication not only with Hawaii, but also with Japan, whose system connects with other countries of the Orient. This, says the report, is brought within reach upon terms that relieve the United States from the cost and risk of maintenance, as well as from the aspect of a commercial venture.

The price is limited for private messages to Japan to almost one-third of what is now charged, while communication with Hawaii is provided at 10 cents per word more than the price which competition has established for messages crossing the Atlantic. This opportunity the committee credits to Colonel Spalding's Hawaiian concession. The report dwells upon both the economic and strategic importance of the cable.

Referring to the latter point, it says: "The extent to which the interests of the Nation as such are involved may be seen by the fact that every telegraphic cable now crossing the Atlantic from North America has its starting point in Nova Scotia. In the event of any severance of peaceful relations with Great Britain, communication by that channel would, of course, be immediately and, as it were, automatically, closed, and this country would be dependent for telegraphic communication upon the cables crossing the Atlantic from Brazil to Portugal, with the contingencies that the situation would involve."

The committee says the cost of the cable would be $3,400,000, and that the interest on the expenditure would amount to $136,000, while the cost of maintenance would amount to $586,000 per year for the first five years. The committee says that the bill has been made to provide that the arrangement shall be by contract with the United States through the Postmaster General and the lowest bidder, and shall be completed and continued under the supervision of that officer. The contract relation is believed to secure the United States better control than a mere grant would do, while it is accepted by the committee as giving to the grant an aspect of stability.

ANOTHER CABLE SCHEME.

Congressman Sperry Introduces New Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Capital O's are conspicuous in the title of a bill introduced in the House by Congressman Sperry of Connecticut with a view to connecting the United States with Hawaii, Japan and Siberia by means of a telegraphic cable. According to the terms of the measure the main line of the Occidental, Oriental and Oceanic Cable and Telegraph Company is to begin at some suitable point in the State of Washington, and thence extend northward by cable along the bottom of the sea to either Sitka or Juneau. From this point it will go to St. Paul or Kadiak Island, thence by way of Ounalaska to some convenient island in the Aleutian group, where a connection can be made with the Siberian telegraphic system. From this point a connection is to be established with the telegraph system of Japan. The entire length of the system is not to exceed 4,000 miles.

Provision is also made for a branch cable from some point in California to the Hawaiian islands by a route 2,200 miles in length, and there will be branch lines from the main line first described to such points in Alaska as may require telegraphic communication. Precedence is to be given the Government of the United States in the transmission of messages, and in case of war or any great emergency the United States Government may assume entire control of the various lines or any part.

All cables, wire, materials and supplies needed or used in the construction of the various lines shall be made and purchased from citizens of the United States, all articles having been manufactured in the United States or its territories. Payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is to be guaranteed the bonds of the company by the United States, and the cost of construction must not exceed $41,000 per mile. So far as the Hawaiian grant is concerned, three years will be allowed for the completion of this line.

ORDERED TO GO SLOW.

Death Sentence Passed Upon Filibuster Crew.

UNCLE SAM MAKES OBJECTION.

Will Not Listen to Such High Handed Action—General Weyler Disgruntled—Ready to Go to War If Not Obeyed—Their Relations Strained.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The sentence of death passed upon the Americans captured on board the Competitor has been officially announced to the State Department and the authorities and has caused no little concern to the President and Secretary Olney. In the opinion of the officials here it is one of the most serious questions that has yet arisen between the United States and Spain as the result of the Cuban war.

If the decision of the Spanish military tribunal should be affirmed by the Spanish government and the Americans are put to death, there is no telling how serious the result may be.

SPAIN WILL LISTEN.

Grants Stay In Proceedings Against Filibusters.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Herald's Washington special says: With the action of the Spanish Government in postponing the execution of the sentence of death imposed upon the members of the Competitor's crew, announced today, the extreme gravity of the situation has disappeared for the present at least. This action was taken after most urgent representations on the part of this Government respecting the treaty provisions, which it was contended applied to the pending incident. Spain's reply gives the United States an opportunity to present its views as to the application of the treaty of 1877 to the cases of the Americans under arrest. With the receipt of this information from Spain the fears held by the Administration officials of the immediate execution of the prisoners have been somewhat allayed.

Some apprehension still exists notwithstanding the most strenuous representations that may be made, supported by good legal arguments, that the Spanish Ministry, in order to maintain its existence, will find it necessary to direct the execution of the death sentence.

There is some discussion in naval circles as to the advisability of bringing ships home from Asiatic waters. The Charleston will sail for the Pacific coast, and the cruiser Olympia is also being spoken of with regard to her return to home waters.

WEYLER SICK OF IT.

Wants to Withdraw From the Cuban Field.

HAVANA, May 11.—The report that General Weyler has resigned because of the action of the home government in the case of the Competitor filibusters is true, but it is not accepted with confidence by the public here.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WON'T PUNISH CECIL RHODES.

Chamberlain Sets Forth His Government's Policy.

MOVE NOT POPULAR AT HOME.

Another Uprising Promised for Brazil—Hoheulohe to Withdraw Peacefully—New Japanese Minister at Washington.

LONDON, May 9.—Cecil Rhodes and the British South African Company are not to be punished for their crime on the Transvaal Republic. This interpretation is put upon last night's debate in parliament by all men of shrewdness and sense. The Government has promised to investigate, but not even that until next year.

No more impressive plea has been heard in this generation than Sir William Harcourt's demand for the maintenance of the commonest principles of public morality and honesty. He was neither bitter nor denunciatory. He stood as the simple champion of national honor. Mr. Chamberlain took the attitude of a clever advocate of the policy of expediency. No one has so shrewdly defended Cecil Rhodes as did the Secretary last night.

The pretense that England, not the Transvaal, is the aggrieved party, which Mr. Chamberlain practically maintained again last night, is kept up in the press today. It is perfectly understood now that England's last resource in all situations of great difficulty and embarrassment will be adopted. It is the policy of silence and inaction. President Kruger has shown himself amply qualified to meet all other weapons. Most persons, in European diplomatic circles at all events, believe that he will be quite capable of dealing with these also.

MINISTER WILLIS' MISSION.

Will be Candidate for Congress from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—It has been given out by Minister Willis' friends that the object of his three months' leave of absence from his post at Honolulu is for the purpose of seeking the nomination for Congress again. He is sure to be a candidate for delegate from this district to the Chicago convention. Willis could perhaps get the nomination also, and it is said he will spend the three months in canvassing. Judge Evans now represents the Louisville district, he being the first Republican Congressman from Louisville in twenty years.

VOLNEY ASHFORD LOW.

Suffers Second Stroke of Paralysis and May Die.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Colonel Volney V. Ashford, late Attorney General of Hawaii, one of the most noted of all the Hawaiian revolutionists and exiles, a British subject whose ambition to be King disturbed the peace of Liliuokalani, an undaunted spirit who tried to overthrow the kingdom of Kalakaua, lies dangerously ill at the French hospital, where he had a second stroke of paralysis on Wednesday. While his friends hope for the best, there are many evidences that Colonel Ashford's system has been so greatly impaired that he cannot recover.

Earthquakes In Ecuador.

PANAMA (Colombia), May 8.—Puerto Viejo, capital of the province of Manabi, Ecuador, with a population of 10,000, was entirely destroyed by two earthquake shocks last night. The shocks were succeeded by floods, inundating the city. Several thousand lives are supposed to have been lost.

Trouble In Brazil.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Another uprising like the Mello revolt is expected to break out in Brazil at any moment, and the Brazilians are placing the blame of the possibility of such an event on President Moraes for tolerating the propoganda in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

Hoheniohe Will Resign.

BERLIN, May 8.—Chancellor von Hoheniohe's resignation has been accepted by the Emperor. There is no ill feeling, and the Chancellor's wife and daughter will be decorated with the order of Louise. The Chancellor will vacate his office in September.

The South Seas.

"The Catholics are doing great missionary work in the Gilbert group," said Captain Luttrell to a San Francisco Chronicle reporter on his arrival at that port recently. "A great many priests, sisters and teachers have gone there during the past six months, but the climate does not agree with them and three had died and several were dangerously ill when I left Tarawa. At Tapatue the natives burned down the Catholic church, and next day the British High Commissioner was on their trail. He called all the chiefs together and notified them that the offenders must be given up before the 1st of July next, or else a fine of £1,200 must be paid. In the interval a British man-of-war will arrive on the scene, and the chances are that the guilty men will suffer severely. When the Viking left the priests were busily employed in rebuilding their church on the ruins of the old one."

Japan's Diplomatic Change.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Schinchiro Kurino, the Japanese Minister, will soon be transferred to the Japanese legation in Italy, where a vacancy exists. His successor will be Hoshi Tori, a man of great reputation in Japan and a representative of the liberal element.

Murderer Holmes Hung.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—H. H. Holmes was hanged at Moyamensing Prison this morning. The drop fell at 10:12½, and half an hour later he was pronounced dead. His neck was broken by the fall.

Argentine Congress Opened.

BUENOS AYRES, May 7.—The Congress of Argentina opened today and the message if President Uribu was read. The President points out that during 1895 the exports from Argentina exceeded the imports by $25,000,000.

MAUI'S NEWS BUDGET.

Interesting Races to be Held on the 4th of July.

NEW RIFLE ASSOCIATION FORMED

A Pleasant Dancing Party—Honolulu Photographer at Wailuku and Kahului—Citizens Guard Practicing. Arrival of Various Foreign Vessels.

MAUI, May 16.—During Saturday evening, May 2d, the annual meeting of the Maui Racing Association was held in Wailuku Court House. It was decided to hold the annual races as usual at the Spreckels' Park, Kahului, on the "glorious fourth," and to arrange a list of ten events with purses aggregating about $500. A programme of races will be published next week. Entries are to close about two weeks before July 4th. The officers elected for the ensuing year are W. H. Cornwell, president; David Center, vice-president; A. N. Kepoikai, secretary; D. L. Meyer, treasurer; and W. T. Robinson (chairman), T. C. Lyons and M. McLane, executive committee.

The East Maui Rifle Club is the name of a new association recently formed in upper Makawao.

C. H. Dickey and family have been at Olinda House during the week. Capt. Lanridge (S. A.) and Mr. Dowdle of Oakland were his guests.

J. J. Williams, the Honolulu photographer, has been doing a good deal of work recently in Kahului and Wailuku.

The calendar of cases for the June term of Court at Wailuku is said to be a large one.

All the moonshiners captured recently by Deputy-Sheriff King in Hana district have been convicted by the Wailuku court, the remaining four during the present week; two $250 and three months each, one $300 and three months, and one $100 and five months. The price of okolehao is on the rise.

The Citizens' Guard of Wailuku do some rifle practice now and then at the range in the sand hills, but the wind prevents high scores.

R. I. Moore, D. D. S., is still busy in in Wailuku.

During the 11th the schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen master, arrived in Kahului, 16 days from San Francisco. She brought general merchandise for the Paia and Hamakuapoko plantations. On the same day the schooner J. D. Tallant, Hoffland master, also put into port, 16 days from the Coast. She came down in ballast.

The brig Courtney Ford, McLeod master, was another arrival during the week. She came in ballast, making the voyage from Honolulu in seven days, and will take Hawaiian Commercial Co.'s sugar.

The schooner J. D. Tallant will also sail today, laden with Hawaiian Commercial Co.'s production.

LOAN BILL IS PASSED.

Bonds for $800,000 to be Issued for Improvements.

FILTERING ITEM FAILS TO PASS.

Hawaii Does Well—Nearly Half the Appropriation for the Big Island Rep. Robertson Objects to Criticism on the House—Will Work Today.

Sixty-seventh Day.

FRIDAY, May 15.

The Senate opened at 10 a. m. A number of communications were received from the House.

Senator Baldwin, of the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute bill including Kailua in the ports of entry.

The Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs reported satisfactory improvements made in the Great Seal, and a resolution accepting the seal was then adopted.

Minister Cooper gave notice of a bill granting an electric franchise to the Hawaiian Tramway Company.

Senator Baldwin said the Commerce Committee was about ready to report on the suggestions made by the Electric Railway Commission, consequently Minister Cooper asked permission to withdraw his bill in order that it might come before the Senate with the report of the committee.

Under regular order of the day, Senate bill No. 35, relating to permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park came up on third reading. Passed.

Third reading of Senate bill No. 41, appropriating money for unpaid bills. Passed.

Third reading of House bill No. 21, to promote fencing. Passed, Brown and Wilcox voting against the bill.

Third reading of House bill No. 43, relating to jurisdiction of District Magistrate. Passed.

House bill No. 44 passed third reading.

The substitute bill offered by the Commerce Committee, making Kailua a port of entry, was referred to the Printing Committee.

Senate bill No. 46, authorizing a national loan of $752,600, came up on second reading.

Senator McCandless drew attention to the fact that no provision had been made for allowing discounts. Section 1, placing the loan at $752,600, was deferred.

Senator Baldwin questioned whether ten-year 5 per cent. bonds would find a ready market.

Senator McCandless thought there would be no trouble in floating the loan when the 6 per cent. bonds redeemable in two years were selling at a premium.

Section 2 passed.

Senator McCandless wanted to know if the denomination of the bonds would be such that small capitalists could buy.

Minister Damon said the Executive was guided by the demand. He should favor making the bonds of as small denominations as possible.

Section 6 was amended so as to read: "The Minister of Finance may determine the denomination of such bonds, and with the advice of the Executive Council determine the method of their redemption."

This section, which allows a 2 per cent. discount, also a 2 per cent. commission to any syndicate floating over $250,000 of the bonds, passed as amended.

Section 8, setting forth the items of expenditure, was taken up item by item. Ministers King and Cooper were asked to be present to explain the different items.

Appropriation of $32,000 for new school houses and teachers' cottages was accepted. Other items taken under consideration as follows: New laundries, Honolulu, $11,000; new jail, Hilo, $3,500; new powder magazine, Hilo, $400; new kerosene warehouse, Hilo, $500; new hospital, Hilo, $2,500; new jailor's house, Kohala, $300; new court house and cite, Koloa, $2,000; new kerosene warehouse, Kahului, $500; new central fire station, Honolulu, $25,000; new wharf at Waiakea, $30,000; new wharf at Kawaihae, $1,000; new wharf at Kihei, $1,100; harbor improvements, Honolulu, $127,700; new roads, North Hilo, $40,000; new roads, Hilo, $50,000; new roads, Puna, $25,000.

The bill provided $4,000 for new roads in Kohala. Senator Holstein wanted to know if this money was for the Kohala-Waimea road, and on being told that it was, asked that it be so stated in the bill and the amount raised to $5,000. Senator Holstein's suggestions were accepted.

New roads, South Kona, $40,000; new roads, North Kona, $50,000; new roads, Kau, $7,000; new roads, Hamakua homesteads, $4,000.

Senator Baldwin asked for a new item of $5,000 for the Kula-Kihei road. Pending decision on this request the Senate took a recess till 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Brown, under suspension of the rules, reported House bills Nos. 35,

27, 28, 41, 39 and 40 in the hands of the President for signature.

The President read an amendment offered by Senator Baldwin, asking $5,000 for a road between Makawao and Keahua.

Senator Baldwin did not want to be understood as wishing to insert items in the bill that were not useful. People here have no idea of the extent of the farming interests in the neighborhood of Makawao. The corn crop last year was large, and with the potato crop did much toward supporting a large colony of people of different nationalities. The trouble to the colonists has been the difficulty in getting their produce to market. At times the cost has been $12 a load for freightage. With $5,000 added to the appropriation a road could be built that would materially reduce this. I do not ask this through the receipt of a petition, but because I know it is needed.

Senator Hocking said substantially the same as the previous speaker, adding that the rates from San Francisco were lower than from Maui.

Item passed as amended.

When the item for pipes was read, Minister King requested an additional allowance of $8,000 for water pipes on Liliha and Merchant streets, and asked that it be added to the money for water works in Honolulu.

Senator Schmidt wished to know if anything was to be done in the matter for a filtering system for the city. He understood that the physicians strongly recommended this plan.

Minister Smith said the Board of Health was seriously considering putting in such a system. The Executive wanted to insert an appropriation before the bill was prepared, but the Board had no data on which to work. They had something to work on now, and he would ask that an item of $30,000 be inserted here.

Senator Brown asked if it was necessary to have this new system if the pumping plant was run continuously.

Minister Smith said no doubt the cost of running the pumping plant continuously would amount to a great deal more.

Senator Brown said the only reason he asked was that the bill was prepared as a home measure, and if they kept adding items to it would grow to such an extent that a higher rate of interest would have to be arranged, because we would have to go abroad to negotiate the loan and pay a commission for negotiating. The bond market here was limited, and when we got above that sum they must be sold abroad, in violation of the principles on which the loan is authorized, or find ourselves with a lot of unsold bonds on our hands.

Minister Smith thought the matter of interest could be considered again. The filter system had been done without for a number of years, and we could get along two years longer. We need these improvements that will bring people here as much as anything else. So far as the interest is concerned, it would be better for us to make a higher rate of interest and get all the money we need than to make a low rate and get half what we want. These improvements are actually needed, and we should have the money for it. I understand what Senator Brown says about a low rate of interest, because I have sums of money in my hands as trustee, but I cannot believe I would be justified in investing these trust funds at 5 per cent. in Government bonds when I can get 7 per cent. on approved real estate.

Senator Brown questioned if filtering would be enough to purify the water sufficiently to make it pure. In my family we do not consider mere filtering sufficient, we always boil the water; and I believe that after this money is spent for a filtering process the people would continue to boil it.

Senator McCandless objected to further appropriation of funds until the current account bills had been passed by the House. There are items in this loan bill which belong in that, and with the additional revenue raised through the tax bill will increase the revenue several hundred thousand dollars. I would ask what is to be done with this money that will not be used?

Minister Smith thought it might be utilized in paying off some of the bonds that are redeemable next year.

On vote, the amendment to insert the item of $30,000 was lost.

The item for sewer system brought an explanation from Minister Smith of Mr. Dodge's visit to the United States and England. He would like an appropriation to bring men here who could thoroughly examine the conditions and recommend some special system. Colonel Waring of New York could not visit the Islands, but his assistant is willing. Another expert from New Zealand is willing to come.

Senator Lyman asked for an additional $10,000 for roads on Hawaii from Hilo to Kaumana.

Senator Brown said he thought Hawaii had done very well. Nearly half the amount of this loan bill is appropriated for the Island of Hawaii. The people who had bought the land which Senator Lyman speaks of knew that there were no roads there. For his part he would be glad to build roads clear around every Island, but we had better go slow.

Item passed.

Senator McCandless wanted Section 9 reconsidered in order that he might introduce the following new section:

"Section 9. In addition to the authority hereinbefore conferred upon the Minister of Finance, he is hereby further authorized to issue bonds of the character hereinbefore described, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the present bonded indebtedness of the Republic of Hawaii; provided, however, that no such bonds shall be sold at a discount, and no commission shall be allowed upon the sale of the same.

"Section 10. All proceeds of all bonds which may be sold under or by virtue of the last preceding section shall be devoted to paying and cancelling any of the existing bonded indebtedness of the Republic of Hawaii."

Senator Brown said it could not go. It was entirely irrelevant to the measure and was going slap-bang against the Constitution.

The President called several times for a second, and finally Senator Lyman volunteered to perform the duty. When the vote was called the President could not decide, from the scarcity of hands raised, whether the item was lost or carried. He thought the section was lost, but could not say positively. He could tell better if the Senators would rise. On putting the motion, Senators Lyman and McCandless stood out in bold relief against the calcimined wall at their backs. The contrary vote shut them from view. The new section was irretrievably lost.

Senator Hocking wanted to know if the money raised from the tax bill and other special sources could be used for these improvements in case the bonds failed to sell on account of the low rate of interest.

Minister Smith and Senator Brown replied that it could not be.

When the total amount of the improvements under the Act was shown to be $778,600, Senator McCandless suggested that the loan be increased to $800,000.

Objection was raised, and as the original bill called for $762,600, Senator Rice moved the amount be increased to the total of improvements.

Senator Baldwin introduced a resolution to the effect that the expense of placing the loan should not exceed the sum of $37,400. This would bring the total amount of the loan up to $800,000. Carried.

Senator Brown asked suspension of rules and reported Senate bill No. 37 and House bill No. 45 in the hands of the President for signature.

Under the same suspension Minister King reported House bill No. 45 as signed.

Senator McCandless, under the same suspension, read the following report of the committee appointed to investigate the powder magazine:

"Your committee to whom was referred the Minister of the Interior's answer regarding the present location and condition of the powder magazine beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration.

"We find that the brick magazine is entirely too small for the present requirements, and the additional galvanized iron building we consider dangerous, both as to location and manner in which it is built, it being located among brush and grass where, in case of a fire, it could be communicated to the floor of the magazine, as it is of wood and about two feet from the ground, and nothing but loose stones piled up around the building. It is on a prominent point and within a short distance of residences.

"We therefore recommend that the Executive change the location of the magazine as soon as possible, and that there be appropriated a sufficient sum to erect a proper building for storing powder; also that the Minister of the Interior issue regulations in regard to the manner of storing, the kind of shoes that shall be worn by those entering the building, and all other things that are right and proper for the safety of lives and property, and see to it that they are carried out.

(Signed) "J. A. McCANDLESS,
"W. H. RICE,
"J. N. WRIGHT."

Senate bill No. 45, relating to extension and widening certain streets in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, was taken up. After vote on the last section had been taken, Senator McCandless asked for a reconsideration of the vote on Section 1, so that he could introduce an amendment which would provide for damages and betterments.

Senator Lyman said if the amendment was passed it would kill the bill. He stepped to the map and explained the trend of the street, widths, etc.

Senator McCandless said the more the honorable Senator said about the improvement, the deeper he want into the details of the matter, the more he was convinced that the extension and widening of Bridge street meant a fortune for the owners of the property there. Anyone could see at a glance after hearing the explanation of the honorable Senator, that Bridge street was destined to be the Boulevard de Strasbourg of the rapidly growing city of Hilo, while the other streets would soon be deserted. He could see that with the widening of that street there would be valuable corner and side lots for sale that meant vast fortunes to the owners. If he owned land on Bridge street he would want nothing better in this world's goods. A few years hence, if this street was opened up, Wainuinui avenue would become like a deserted village, while Bridge would be on the boom.

Senator McCandless' amendment was lost.

Senate bill No. 25, relating to the fire limits, came up for consideration of the House amendment. This amendment inserts the words, "provided, however, that overhead ceiling may be made of tongued and grooved northwest lumber." Senator McCandless approved the amendment, as, although contrary to law, tongued and grooved ceilings had been allowed throughout Honolulu. The Senate concurred in the House amendment.

House bill on the proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the title of bills passed the second reading and placed on the regular order of the day for Saturday.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

By request of the attorney for R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian Consul in Japan who not long since sent in a petition to the effect that certain money spent for Japanese immigrants to the Hawaiian Islands over and above the amount authorized by the Government, be refunded to him. Rep. Robertson asked that he be allowed to withdraw said petition, it having been understood that the Minister of Foreign Affairs to whom it had been referred, would have no objection to such action. Request granted and petition withdrawn.

House took a recess to confer upon various matters.

Upon being called to order again Minister Smith said he understood that there was no work on the order of the day. He thought that the Appropriation Bill for Current Expenses might be taken up in second reading and passed, relying upon the third reading for the insertion of certain items for internal improvements. However, if there was a great deal of committee work to be done, he would move for adjournment and for the consideration in second reading Saturday, of the bill in question.

Rep. Ryeroft—It would be a much wiser plan to allow the bill to remain as it is until we get through with the Tax Bill. If we pass the bill in its present shape it will have to be typewritten. We expect a large increase of revenue through the tax bill—probably $100,000. Now then this amount will provide for various items to be inserted in the Current Expenses Bill and there will be all that extra work of typewriting to be done. There will be no trouble in the Senate about the passage of the bill. It will only be a few days when we can act intelligently upon the measure. As it is now we have a lot of committee work and could spend the remainder of the day very profitably in this direction. I move that the House adjourn.

Rep. Robertson—There is no danger that the House will adjourn without having adopted the Current Expenses Bill. I for one am not in favor of hurrying it. There are certain other bills that must be acted on before we can work on the one under discussion. In the meantime there are many important matters in the hands of the various committees and to which they should give careful attention. I think we had better devote the remainder of the day to committee work.

Rep. Robertson (continuing)—Now then there is one matter I wish to speak of. The criticism has been made that the House has acted in a dilatory manner and has not attended to business. On the contrary, I think we have been working very hard. If it has not been in open session here in the House it has been in committee work. Here we have been spurred up by the Attorney General.

Minister Smith—I have not been guilty of any reflection on the House. Where did you get your information?

I was not in the House when the remarks were made, but I got my impression from the newspapers of a day or two ago.

Minister Smith—I am of the opinion that the House has done a lot of work.

Rep. Robertson (continuing)—Certain measures have been introduced by the cabinet in the latter part of the session that might have been introduced here earlier and prevented a piling up of work at this time.

Rep. Ryeroft—During the first part of the session the House met here and kept adjourning from day to day. There was nothing to do while the Senate had too much work. The loan and other bills could have been introduced in the House. Instead of that the Executive saw fit to introduce them in the Senate, giving the House nothing to do. The House, I contend, is not to blame. If certain bills had been introduced down here they might have fared better than they did up there.

House adjourned at 11 a. m.

Speaker Naone—Adjournment does not mean that the members are to go home. It means that they stay here and work.

Target Shooting.

At the rifle range, between the policemen and Citizens' Guard, the former scored 354 and Company 7, C. G., 334. Captains Parker and Hingley each scored 45. Harry Gahan of the guards scored 26 and Lieutenant Needham of the police 22.

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SHORT DAY IN SENATE.

Waiting for the House to Finish License Bill.

THE HOUSE SUSPENDS RULES.

Rep. Bond Scores Two Points—The Bill Dragged Through to the Finish. The Afternoon Session Void of Interest—Taxing Conveniences, Etc.

Sixty-eighth Day.

SATURDAY, May 16.

It was hoped that the license bill as amended by the House would be ready for the Senate to take under consideration Saturday morning. As the bill was not forthcoming, the Senate did about fifteen minutes' routine work and adjourned.

Senator Brown gave notice of bills placed before the President.

The Printing Committee reported copies of Senate bill No. 42.

Minister Damon gave notice of a bill to exempt grape wines, 18 per cent. alcohol, from import duties. The object of this bill is to suspend the present law for a term of five years. If passed, the law will go into effect twelve months from the time of its promulgation.

The bill allowing the Hilo Electric Light Company the use of the water of Wailuku river was referred to the Public Lands Committee. Senator Lyman asked to be excused from the committee, as he was interested in the Electric Company. His request was granted and Senator Rice appointed in his place.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The following was announced as having been signed by the President: House bill No. 45, relating to quarantine powers.

A communication from the Senate read as follows:

"Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you certified copies of the following bills, which passed third reading in the Senate this day:

"Senate bill No. 35, regarding Kapiolani Park.

"Senate bill No. 41, relating to appropriation, unpaid bills prior to December 31, 1895.

"House bill No. 21, to promote fencing (amended by Senate); also House joint resolution regarding Great Seal, which has been adopted; House bills 43 and 44, regarding criminal and additional jurisdiction of district magistrates, passed third reading; Senate bill No. 25, regarding fire limits, as amended by House, was concurred in by the Senate, and all three have been referred to the Committee on Passed Bills.

"Clerk of the Senate."

Rep. Richards reported House bill No. 45, relating to quarantine powers, and Senate bill No. 37, relating to Chinese hospital, handed to the President for his consideration.

Rep. Bond presented the report of the committee to whom was referred the joint resolution on annexation, recommending changes in diction in the first and last paragraphs, by which the whole will be made to read as follows:

"Whereas, It has heretofore been the announced policy, both of the Provisional Government and of the Republic of Hawaii, to advocate the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America; and,

"Whereas, The Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii is now in regular session assembled, and will soon adjourn for a considerable period; and,

"Whereas, It is fitting that the elected representatives of the people should place themselves on record as to the present state of feeling among themselves and their constituents on this subject, be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii continues to be, as heretofore, firmly and steadfastly in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America; and in advocacy of such policy they feel assured that they are expressing not only their own sentiments, but those of the voters of this Republic."

"With these amendments we recommend the passage of the resolution.

"E. C. BOND.
"E. C. WINSTON."

Laid on the table to be brought up later.

Under suspension of rules, Minister Cooper announced his intention to introduce the following Act:

"To define the field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of a regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii, amending Section 3 of Act 20 of the Laws of the Special Session, 1895.

"Section 1. Section 3 is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Section 3. The field officers of a regiment shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, with one major for each battalion.

"'The staff of the commanding officer of a regiment shall consist of one surgeon with the rank of major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one ordnance officer and one chaplain, each with the rank of captain, who are appointed by the commanding officer and hold office at his pleasure or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

"'There shall also be a surgeon appointed for each battalion with the rank of captain, and an adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant.

"'The non-commissioned staff consists of one regimental sergeant-major, one sergeant-major for each battalion, one quartermaster-sergeant, one ordnance-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, two color-sergeants and one chief musician with the rank of sergeant-major.'"

Rep. Robertson asked Minister Cooper if the President intended making any extension in the time of the present session.

Minister Cooper announced that the President's impression was that the session would not be prolonged. However, no official declaration to that effect had been made.

Rep. Winston—Then it seems pretty late in the day for the Executive to be forcing bills on the House.

Rep. Kamauoha—I move that the bill go to the Military Committee for consideration. They can report and the bill be passed without any trouble. I do not see any necessity for prolonging the session on account of this bill.

Rep. Winston—That's not the point. Bills have been coming in from the Executive quite frequently of late, and more may be coming yet.

Minister Cooper—I move the bill pass the second reading. It will not affect the policy of the Government. It is simply a matter that has come up within the past two or three days and provides for raising the rank of surgeon to that of captain.

Passed second reading.

Rep. Kamauoha—I wonder if raising the rank of surgeon from captain to major means a corresponding raise in salary.

Minister Cooper—No!

Rep. Robertson reported for the committee to whom was referred House bill No. 33, relating to the right of eminent domain, recommending its passage with a few changes in the wording.

Senate amendments to resolution on Great Seal concurred in.

On motion of Rep. Kamauoha, the report of the Committee on Annexation was made the special order of the day for Monday.

Senate bill No. 35, relating to permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park, passed first reading and was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Senate bill No. 41, relating to appropriations for bills unpaid up to December 31st, 1895, passed first reading and was referred to the Finance Committee.

Rep. Kamauoha spent about ten minutes telling the House that it was important to improve every fleeting moment. The bill should not be referred to the Finance Committee, but should be considered immediately, section by section. The translator took about five minutes more, which, added up, made about fifteen minutes, each of which had "fleeted."

House bill No. 33 taken up on second reading section by section.

House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of the rules, members and reporters were allowewd to indulge in smoking, and the license bill went on as merrilly as a canoe with the wind and tide in its favor, until it struck against the mil snag in the form of Rep. Bond, who thought two dollars enough for Kohala.

Rep. Rycroft thought they would not appreciate it at anything less than five.

Rep. Richards seconded the motion, and Rep. Richards had his objection to a change in Kohala license unless Hilo was treated the same. He thought nearly everyone in Kohala dabbled in milk, and there was no money in it, but if the license was kept at $10 it would drive a number of them out of it and give the rest a chance to make a living. If Kohala was reduced the other places should be treated the same way.

Rep. Bond said there were two or three parties in Kohala who could not find a market for their milk and had to turn it into butter.

Rep. Rycroft thought they had better reduce the price from ten cents to seven cents a quart.

Further discussion resulted in Kohala residents being allowed to peddle milk at $5 per annum.

Rep. Hanuna did not believe in showing partiality; Wailuku, as it is in the bill, is made altogether too exclusive and in a more exalted position that its neighbors. He moved that it be placed on the same plane with its neighbors.

Rep. Robertson thought there was some sense in the honorable member's suggestion, and would second the motion. Wailuku and Kohala in the milk business may mingle harmoniously together.

The livery stable license at Lihue was was objected to by Rep. Rycroft, because he had heard that just as much business was done by parties at Koloa and Waimea as was done at Lihue.

Rep. Bond favored knocking out the item or making it the entire Island. The vote to strike out was carried, but afterward challenged by Rep. Robertson because Rep. Hala was not in his seat. Vote retaken and carried by standing vote.

Rep. Winston moved that "the Island of Kauai be substituted." Lost.

Rep. Haulalaui could see no reason why districts should be selected; if they wanted to do anything outside of Honolulu, let it be made for the group.

Rep. Rycroft seconded the motion, and remarked that he understood there was a good deal of business done in Kohala.

Rep. Bond said he had nothing to do with Kohala. Before the railroad came in there were several Portuguese there who did this business, but they could not make a living at it now.

Rep. Robertson said Kohala must be in hard luck when it could support neither milkmen nor hackmen.

Rep. Roberston had Section 104 referred to the Judiciary Committee without opposition, and Rep. Richards was lost in the attempt to get the milk section reconsidered, and Rep. Winston had the same success with Section 98.

Adjourned.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

AN AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN.

The career of Sir Henry Parkes affords a view of some of the greatest contrasts that have ever occurred in the life of man. He seemed born in such a position and with such lack of advantages that there was little hope for him to attain the height he did; and having attained it, who would have thought that his last years would be passed in a constant battle with the hard-hearted creditor, even to the extent of being threatened with being cut off from the very necessaries of life.

The late Sir Henry Parkes was born in England in 1815. His parents were so poor that he had to go to work when he was eight years of age, and in consequence he never had any education. His knowledge was picked up laboriously as he went through life, and it is remarkable how, in spite of his busy career, he stored his mind with information. He went to Australia in 1839, was employed first as a gardener, next in a hardware store, and finally set up in business for himself as an ivory turner and dealer in toys.

His first enty into public life was in 1848, when he was one of the secretaries for returning Robert Lowe for the city of Sidney. He took an active part in the agitation to stop the transportation of criminals to the colony, which led very nearly to armed resistance to the mother country. During the years when a constitution was being framed for the colony of New South Wales he conducted the "Empire" newspaper and smashed the scheme for creating a colonial hereditary peerage, with an upper house in which the people would have no voice. He may therefore be regarded as the founder of the present system of government in New South Wales.

Sir Henry's legislative career commenced in 1854. In 1866 he first took office as Colonial Secretary, and in 1872 he formed his first ministry. The main work done was a new fiscal policy. In 1877 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1881, being then again Premier, his health broke down and he passed through Honolulu in the S. S. Australia on his way to the United States and England. In the former country he wanted a mail subsidy and a reduction in the wool tariff. He was successful in neither effort. During the years 1887 and 1889, having carried through a free trade policy in the teeth of great opposition, he was the most popular man in the colony. The last great scheme of his life was the federation of the Australian colonies, but his fifth ministry was defeated before the scheme could be realized. From 1891 to 1895 Sir Henry Parkes was in opposition, and finally could not secure re-election, and so dropped into private life.

His pecuniary affairs were in a very involved condition, and the last few years of his life he had barely $1,000 a year to support himself and his family. This sum was the interest upon £9,000 subscribed for him by his friends and placed in the name of his second wife, Lady Parkes. Upon her death his creditors prepared to sweep down upon him, but he got the better of them by marrying his domestic servant and providing another Lady Parkes.

There is no doubt that not only New South Wales, but Australia generally, owes much to Sir Henry Parkes. He was a man of great natural ability, much shrewdness, and had oratorical powers. He was an intense lover of the liberty of the subject, and a firm believer in free trade. His reputation was not local, it was world-wide.

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Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufactories has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - - - May 19, 1896.

The expression "Khalifa" is likely to be used very frequently during the ensuing campaign in the Soudan. It is the same word as Caliph, which was applied especially to the four Arab rulers after Mohammed. When applied to others it takes the form given above, or, according to the Standard Dictionary, "Khalifah." It means an Arabic successor, and is applied to the present ruler in the Soudan as the "successor" of the Mahdi.

Rev. Mr. Garvin is the first Honolulu preacher whose audience has expressed its approval of telling points in a sermon by a more extensive demonstration than the "quiet rustle of church applause." Whatever the mistakes of the audience may have been, it can be truthfully said that Mr. Garvin does not preach to the galleries or seek notoriety from unusual demonstrations. We would suggest that in the future the Sunday audiences follow the advice of the good Southern preacher, who, when his audience got excited, quietly remarked, "Brethren, please please keep your feet on the floor."

on it. If this measure is rushed through at the last minute, the Representatives—unless they are infallible—will find that there are numerous items which should be given more investigation than the limited time will allow, provided the members intend to be fully conversant with what they are voting on. The Representatives have some pet measures which they hope to get through the Senate, but we sincerely hope they will not pursue a policy that will tend to block legislation and wind up the session with a dead lock.

The legislators seem to be rather thin-skinned. A criticism of anything done in either house calls forth a squeal. After all, legislators are but men. They are apt, in other countries—and the press of those countries does not hesitate to say so—to make a somewhat holy show of themselves. Of course we would not for an instant say that in this country either house could make a holy show of itself. Oh, no. They are, in the words of Mark Antony, "all honorable men." They work for the good of the community, not for themselves. They have, none of them, any private axes to grind, no bondholders to protect, no log-rolling to be done. If any paper has criticised them it is really a shame. When you have the assembled and choice wisdom of the country working day and night for you, it is outrageous either to criticise or to poke fun at those brilliant lights that compose the aggregate mass.

Congressman Hall of Missouri, who recently distinguished himself by throwing ink bottles at a fellow Congressman on account of differences that arose in the committee room, has shown that he is not without his good points, notwithstanding his fiery temper. Mr. Hall has been known as a sound money man, and as his chances for re-election on a sound money platform seemed decidedly small, his political manager, who advocated a leaning to free silver, telegraphed him: "You can state that, although these are not your views, you yield to the wishes of your constituents." The Congressman, in a reply that was more pointed than elegant, stated that he would accept a sound money platform or nothing. If he is defeated, Mr. Hall will at least go on record as among the few American Congressmen who will not change his principles to suit the political occasion. The United States can stand a good many fiery-tempered Congressmen if they follow the Missouri man's example when a question of principle is involved.

Members of the House of Representatives are apparently inclined to be a bit touchy. They complain of severe criticism by the newspapers. We would suggest to the members of the lower house that virtue is its own reward. If the responsibility for a large amount of important work being held over until the last days of the session should rest on other shoulders than the Representatives' the public will be quick to find it out. There is nothing gained by whining. The current receipts appropriation bill has been in the House long enough to have some work done

The White Star steamer Doric, says an English paper, made the voyage from Liverpool to San Francisco direct, via the Straits of Magellan, in forty-one days. The distance is 13,600 miles, which would make her speed nearly fourteen knots throughout the trip. This speed kept up steadily during this long voyage is unprecedented. We have by no means reached the limit of speed yet. The vessel of the future will go fully twenty knots at a stretch, and we shall think the Doric an old tub. Then there are the possibilities of aeual navigation—plenty of show yet for speed. Still, the Doric voyage is phenomenal.

Some remarks upon the waste at the approaching coronation of the Czar of Russia appeared in these columns a few days ago. Recent papers speak of the following bit of extravagance: Forty of the high court functionaries are to walk before the Czar to the Cathedral, each clad in the national dress of the forty provinces of the Empire. But the national dress in this instance is not to be of the ordinary materials, but of costly silk and velvet, heavily embroidered in gold. It is calculated that each dress will cost about $5,000, or $200,000 in all. And this in a country where some of the people work for little more than ten cents a day. Verily, Imperial pomp is not of advantage to a nation. It is opera bouffe and spectacular plays in real life. By the way, such sentiments expressed in the land of the Czars would result in the editor of this paper being packed off post haste to Siberia. But is it any wonder, even from this point of view, that there are nihilists in Russia? Of course there is much wrong and oppression, but such a lavish waste of money is a much greater object lesson to the poorer classes.

DECLINE OF "BOSSISM."

Although political "bossism" still holds a prominent place in American politics, there occasionally crops up an incident showing the growing aversion of the intelligent voter to the manipulations of machine politicians. A recent evidence of the gradual change in public sentiment is given in the action of Governor Morton of New York in connection with the Raines liquor law. The law brings the liquor business under the supervision of a State department, instead of leaving the administration of the law to the different municipalities. It devolved upon Governor Morton to decide whether the appointees under the new law were subject to the civil service regulations of the State. Mr. Morton decided that they were not, thereby catering to Boss Platt and practically killing the feature of the measure which was passed with the idea of diminishing the strength of the liquor power in politics.

Governor Morton has made friends with the politicians, but he has put a damper on any aspirations he may have had for the presidential nomination. Condemnation of his course has come from every hand. Even the politicians can see that they have led the Governor to his political doom. They realize full well that the people of the United States will not vote for a man who has shown himself to be given over body and soul to the ward heeler and vote buyer. It will be a good many years before the "boss" is eliminated from American politics, but the independent voters are steadily on the increase, and the man who hopes for the support of thoughtful, intelligent voters has come to know that he must make some pretention of being able to act upon principle and not upon the dictates of a well organized ring of schemers.

MISSIONARY WORK CURTAILED.

Probably among no public organizations has the financial depression in the United States during the past few years been more seriously felt that the missionary societies. Every society of this character is almost entirely dependent upon the benevolence of private individuals, and unfortunately as the hard times have cut down incomes, the missionary workers have been the first to feel it. Many men who can meet their obligations and keep up their contributions in other directions have felt that the missionary worker could get along without the money sent in from one source or another, and as a result many of the societies find themselves in decidedly straitened circumstances.

Heavy debts have been incurred, and the officers find that even a religious society is liable to be pressed by creditors. The lack of funds has been sorely felt by the workers in the field, and in more than one instance the advisability of abandoning certain fields has been seriously considered. The Baptist societies were obliged to change their plans in connection with the usual anniversary exercises on account of the difficulty of obtaining funds to meet the necessary running expenses. The Presbyterians have made a strong appeal to the churches for assistance, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, after cutting its appropriation for the current year to $30,000, finds itself in a most trying situation.

The most unfortunate feature about this state of affairs is that some of the societies have been forced to recall missionaries and practically abandon work that has been carried on with fair success. It is bad enough to be obliged to have progress stopped in different countries, but to be forced to abandon a people who have had simply a glimpse of the good work wrought by the Gospel, leaving the faithful few to fight the battle of Christianity against heathenism without the assistance of a guiding and protecting hand, is to give missionary work a set-back from which it will not readily recover.

The religious journals have attempted to impress upon their readers the necessity of continued liberality, but thus far they do not appear to have reached the pocketbooks of those able to give.

It is sad indeed to have this practical demonstration of the truth that when it becomes necessary for private individuals to curtail expenses the missionary is one of the first to feel it. It shows that too many church people desert their God to worship the golden calf of private comfort.

We doubt if this condition that faces the American societies could ever obtain in this country, at least during the present generation. The personal privations of the early missionaries and the good work done by them is too fresh in the minds of the people here who have money to contribute for such a marked desertion of the missionary to take place.

KULA, MAUI.

Senator Baldwin, in his remarks upon the necessity of a better road into the Kula region of Maui, painted a by no means too brilliant picture of that district. Eight years ago a few scattered houses, which could hardly be noticed, and hardly any cultivation, were the non-distinguishing features of the district. Today there is a continuous stretch of cultivation along the mountain side about three miles wide and fifteen miles long, extending from Kaupulua to the borders of Ulupalakua. In this region are raised corn, potatoes, beans, fruit and hay. It is also a great place for pigs, the latter being fed on corn and the fruit of the prickly pear, which abounds in the portion below the corn and potato belt. The amount of freight going from this region is well known by those who have seen the boat load after boat load taken to the Kihau at Makena on both her up and her down trips—for the produce is sent as much to Hilo and the Kohala ports as it is to Honolulu. A large quantity also finds its way to market via Kahuhu.

The population of this district consists chiefly of Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and a sprinkling of Germans and Norwegians. They are a hard-working, industrious population, and are bringing up healthy and industrious children.

Not only are the road facilities not sufficient for the district, but the school facilities are none too good. At Kealahou there is an overcrowded school of over 100, which has only accommodations for some seventy-five or so, and there are at least fifty children in the vicinity who cannot be taken into school at all. There is also serious lack of school accommodations at Keokea, another growing center.

The needs of such places should have the careful consideration of the Legislature. The inhabitants have no time for politics at present, as they are too busily engaged in cultivating their holdings and providing for the future, but the day will come when they will have men from among themselves who will be able to talk for them. The population which is quietly growing up in the Kula promises in time to be one of the most independent on the group—a free, wholesome, thrifty farming population, than which there can be none better. Each man works for himself and owns no man as master.

DR. PLAYFAIR AGAIN.

An American exchange says that when Mr. Gladstone heard of the verdict against Dr. Playfair he sent a letter of condolence to the doctor, expressing continued confidence in him, and saying: "You do not seem to have done more or less than your duty." This seems to be a case where the Grand Old Man allowed friendship to run away with his better judgment. It is strange indeed that a man of Gladstone's prominence should put himself on record as in sympathy with one who dealt lightly with the good name of a woman. If more men, and possibly women, could be put through the same mill as Dr. Playfair, the world would be better and society freer from scandal. The people of the Southern States have come as near handling this problem successfully as any people on the globe. The man who casts a slur upon the good name of a woman and has no more proof to offer than that he has heard so and so, makes his statements at the risk of his life. Consequently men and women select their words with greater care when discussing the private character of an individual.

On general principles we do not approve a state of society where pistols and bullets play a prominent part, but there are cases that the law cannot reach, and wrongs done by gossiping tongues come under this head. A sound pummeling is about the only thing that can reach a person given to rolling "choice bits" of gossip under his tongue. The man who will not risk his life, if necessary, to protect the good name of a woman isn't fit to live. On the other hand, the individual who finds occasional amusement in spreading questionable stories about this or that woman can be taught a lesson only by personal treatment.

In dealing with children, a good spanking is often times a better moral agent than all the arguments that can be thought out. After all, some men are only boys grown old, and the moral agents have to be selected accordingly.

THE REGISTRATION ACT.

Some of the kind friends of this paper have seen fit to take our remarks upon the Registration law as an attack upon the law as a whole. Such an interpretation is to be expected from the kind friends to whom we refer. This paper has always supported the Registration law, and will continue to support it until a fair trial has been given or a better method of attaining the same object is evolved. We do not, however, approve of the general application of the thumb mark, a feature that can be partially eliminated without in any way destroying the beneficial features of universal registration. If, as one correspondent has suggested, a signature in plain English script is substituted for the thumb mark, the law will be quite as effective, and citizens of the country, as well as those who come for a short stay, will accept it with much better grace.

Disagreeable though it may be to admit the fact, experience has shown that portions of our immigration law amount to very little without some auxilliary measure. The Registration law will help, if not completely, solve the problem, and it is proper for those interested in the character of the people who are to control the future destinies of this nation to render all the assistance possible in the administration of this new measure. It is also quite as important for the Minister of the Interior to exercise the vested authority to make such changes in the regulations as may seem necessary for the best interests of the country. Possibly the opposition to the thumb mark is the result of foolish sentiment, but if such is the case the foolish sentiment has such a strong hold upon a large number of intelligent people that it demands attention.

The law as it is enforced today stands a good chance of either becoming a dead letter or being voted out of existence by the next Legislature. The Minister of the Interior has it in his power to make such changes as will save the country from fierce criticism and at the same time save the most effectual and necessary features of the law. It is clearly evident that the men who can read and write English are not educated up to the thumb mark standard, and it is useless to attempt to enforce laws that are either above or below the standard of the community. The best plan of action for Minister King seems very plain.

M'KINLEY STILL LEADS.

Returns from the Republican State conventions continue to give evidence that Governor McKinley will be nominated for President on the first ballot at the St. Louis convention. In fact, one dispatch says that the McKinley managers are so sure of their success that they have made overtures to Reed to accept the nomination for Vice President. California has selected a solid McKinley delegation, with John D. Spreckels at the head. Illinois has not only instructed its delegates to vote for McKinley first, last and always, but also to be the first, if possible, to present his name to the National convention. Michigan is in the McKinley column with four delegates, and Indiana, ex-President Harrison's State, has followed the same course. At the Missouri convention, to be held on the 12th inst., all signs pointed to the endorsement of McKinley principles and McKinley for president. Governor Morton appears to be considering the advisability of withdrawing from the Presidential race, and consequently delegates instructed to vote for him are declaring for McKinley.

In a circular letter sent out May 10th, General Grosvenor of Ohio shows that 488 McKinley delegates have been elected in the various Republican conventions. He figures that seventy-two delegates remain to be elected, and of this he feels sure of fifty for McKinley. In closing the letter he says: "Add these to the 488 uncontested seats, and you will have 538 votes on the first ballot beyond all controversy."

While Grosvenor can be reckoned to place a McKinley version on the returns if possible, it is notable that Quay, Manley and Platt, the political managers of the opposition combination, have very little to say in support of their pet candidates.

It is safe to say that all signs point to Wm. McKinley as the Republican standard bearer in the Presidential campaign of 1896, and only by one of those unaccountable freaks of nominating conventions, where a man never before heard of pops up and carries the day, can he be defeated.

INCOME TAX.

The income tax bill, which was to have been up for discussion in the House Friday, was held over to Monday. As has been earnestly urged in these columns, it is a measure in which every taxpayer in the country is directly interested. From information from the House, it is very evident that the majority of the members are in favor of the bill and that it will go through safely there. There will be amendments undoubtedly, but the main principle will go through. In the Senate, on the other hand, the bill is not looked upon with the same favor, and it is very probable that the country will see a distinct issue between the two bodies. The sympathies of the people are entirely with the House, and it does seem absurd that the ponderous big-wigs of the Senate should stand in the way of needed progress.

The passage of the income tax bill will at the next Legislature enable the Minister of Finance to relieve the poor man of some, if not of all, his direct taxes. We could do away with the poll tax, which is a relic of the dark ages, and we might lighten the road tax. On a rough calculation the income of this country, excluding laborers of all kinds and those having an income of six hundred dollars, is about $20,000,000. A three per cent. income tax upon this would yield $60,000, but a graduated income tax going up to five per cent. for residents and ten per cent. for absentees would bring in at least a couple of hundred thousand more, while with the English system followed of taxing incomes from property abroad a still greater increase might be made.

Last year the income from taxation was $592,691.92. It is very plain that the income tax will yield far more than this if it is properly assessed and collected, and that there will be no difficulty when once the burden of taxation is placed on the shoulders fitted to bear it, in relieving the unjust or undue strain now put upon the laboring man. The income tax is the poor man's tax.

It is generally stated that the income tax bill which should come before the House today will be considerably amended by the committee's report, or rather we should say the committee's report will suggest amendments. The limit of exemption, it is said, will be $2,000, and the tax to be at the rate of one per cent. The view taken by the committee, if our information be correct, is that it is but an experiment, and that even at this rate $60,000 of additional revenue will be raised. The view is a fair one and may be correct. "Festina lente," make haste slowly, is one of the pithiest expressions of the many pithy expressions to be found in the poems of Horace; but one may make haste too slowly. The views of the committee are evidently based upon a calculation of sugar income of $6,000,000. The estimate of the income from all sources in the Republic, made by this journal, is very much larger.

Even with a two thousand dollar exemption and a one per cent. rate, the revenue from the income tax will, according to calculation, considerably exceed the amount of $60,000. But this paper sticks firmly to the six hundred dollar exemption and belives thououghly in a progressive scale of taxation. On inquiry from several wealthy men it has been gathered that they have no objection to a progressive tax. This acquiescence may come from a conviction that the bill will never pass the Senate, and therefore a cheap form of popularity may be gained by favoring what these gentlemen feel convinced will never pass. It is preferable to think the contrary. Though we are blessed in these Islands with a select coterie of tax dodgers, yet we are still more blessed in having a remarkable number of honest gentlemen who freely say that in the past they have not paid their proper quota of taxes, simply because the law did not exact them, but that they were perfectly willing and anxious to make laws which should affect themselves.

One warning we would give to the Legislators. It is an undoubted principle of income tax legislation that the lower the rate of tax the lower ought to be the limit of exemption. If we are to have as high a limit of exemption as two thousand dollars, then certainly the rate ought to be higher than one per cent. Another thing they should take notice of is that such a small revenue as $60,000 from this tax is not going to enable the Minister of Finance to take off direct taxes from the two hundred dollars a year man. If it is the policy of this paper to advocate that just burdens should be laid on the shoulders able to bear them, so much the more is it its policy to see that the heavy rate of five dollars per annum, or two and a half per cent., should be taken off the shoulders of those who, receiving two hundred dollars per annum, and even less, have to pay that exorbitant rate of taxes upon their tiny incomes.

However, it is to be hoped that the bill and its amendments will come up for discussion today, and that the public may know what the House really intend to do. The public do take very great interest in the matter. It is the most progressive financial step yet taken here, and though it meets with opposition, its supporters stand as about ten to one to its opponents.

Since writing the review of the British income tax which appeared in these columns May 15, attention has been called to an amendment to the Act passed July 31st, 1894. It does not affect the general provisions of the Act, but refers merely to the exemption and abatement. Up to that year exemption was allowed for $750 and abatement for incomes not exceeding $2,000. The new act raised the amount of exemption to $800 and the amount where abatement was allowed to $2,500, and in this form: the old rate of abatement for incomes of $2,000 was $600; under the new Act the full exemption is allowed, viz., $800, so that an income of $2,000 only pays on $1,200. Incomes of $2,500 pay on $2,000, being allowed an abatement of $500. Of course this raising of exemptions and abatements has been based on the principle dwelt on several times in these columns, viz., the higher the rate of tax the greater must be the exemptions and the abatements. It has been maintained that there is no such thing as progressive taxation in England. If this is not such progressive taxation, we should like to know what progressive taxation is. True, it is not carried as far as we should like to see it, not carried out to its logical conclusion, as it has been in Japan, but the germ is there, and most assuredly it will grow.

England is a conservative country as a rule, and progressive taxation of incomes naturally meets with much opposition, but the true theory of taxation allows it; it is indeed sanctioned by the very best thought. It appeals to common sense, but common sense, alas, has had very little to do with taxation in the past. True republicanism brings common sense to bear on such questions. Aristocracy of birth or wealth objects to bringing common sense to bear, and merely wishes to save itself burdens which it lays with an unsparing hand upon those least able to bear them. The mere crudity of taxation is the poll tax, which it is to be hoped will be wiped out from our tax laws within two years. The poll tax for the whole Islands amounts to $45,580. An increase of receipts might very easily allow this tax to go, and a dollar might be taken from the school tax if it is found that the income tax be as remunerative as we think it will be.

If the income tax is properly managed it will, even at the ridiculously small rate which is proposed, prove far more remunerative than people think. It will bring one per cent. from more than the $6,000,000 calculated upon.

It would be no bad plan for the Legislature to pass a short Act empowering the tax assessors to inquire into the amount of income of all persons. A separate column might be reserved in the tax books for this purpose. This would not be for the purpose of taxation now, but would afford a very valuable mass of material for forming estimates for the taxation of the future.

That the income tax bill will pass the House of Representatives is now assured. What fate it will meet in the Senate is quite another thing. The Representatives voice the wishes of the people. The Senate has voiced the wishes of those with the money bags. The House of Representatives has been very wise to keep the whip hand over subsidy bills till its voice can be heard in the Senate.

JOINS ST. ANDREW'S.

Ex-queen Liliuokalani Confirmed by Bishop Willis.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was baptized and confirmed by Bishop Willis in St. Andrew's Cathedral at 6:30 yesterday morning. The affair was a very quiet one and was witnessed by the sisters of St. Andrew's Priory alone. The font was beautifully decorated with masses of white flowers.

O. & O. S. S. Doric Arrives.

The O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith commander, arrived in port at 6 p. m. yesterday after a very pleasant trip of about six days from San Francisco. This is the first trip of the Doric to this port and her record from San Francisco is a good one. In resemblance she is very much similar to the Coptic and Belgic. Her interior is beautifully finished and fitted up. The Doric was formerly of the White Star line, but has been refitted for service on the O. & O. S. S. line of steamers. She will leave for China and Japan at 4 p. m.

The bark Sonoma arrived late yesterday afternoon with a load of coal from Newcastle, N. S. W.

HILO TOWN MAY BE THE FIRST.

Bill Introduced Providing for Hilo Electric Road.

DUTY ON LIGHT WINES.

Petition to Have Evils of Strong Drink Made Study in Public Schools—To Regulate Practice of Medicine and Surgery — License, &c.

Sixty-ninth Day.

MONDAY, May 18.

Immediately after the preliminary exercises in the Senate Monday morning Minister Damon announced that there had been some misunderstanding in connection with the custom house bills drawn by W. R. Castle. Mr. Damon said he recalled having given the Collector General authority to obtain the necessary legal assistance in drafting the measures, which were for the use of the Executive. This made the action of the Collector General entirely in keeping with his instructions, and as the attorney's bill for services was satisfactory, Mr. Damon asked that the item be inserted in the appropriation bill.

Minister Damon introduced an Act to exempt grape wines below 18 per cent. alcoholic test from import duties for a term of five years. Mr. Damon said in explanation of the measure that the present duty on wines under 21 per cent. alcoholic test yielded a revenue amounting to $20,000. To exempt the wines as proposed in the bill would probably cause a decrease in the revenue of about $14,000 or $15,000. The country could well afford this falling off in the revenue in consequence of the light wines taking the place of spirits. Making light wines cheap was one form of temperance legislation, as it resulted in the heavier alcoholic beverages being replaced by less injurious material. Examples were taken from the following table which show the gradual falling off of the spirits taken from the Honolulu Custom House:

	Spirits. Gals.	Wines. Gals.	—Excess— Sprs.	Wines.
1886....	80,061	47,061	33,000	
1887....	71,386	73,253		1,867
1888....	28,617	71,957		43,340
1889....	28,208	99,803		71,595
1890....	50,490	122,065		71,575
1891....	57,648	148,977		91,329
1892....	58,978	122,886		64,906
1893....	46,548	145,220		98,672
1894....	45,183	132,814		84,731
1895....	42,954	140,053		97,099

The bill was read a second time by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Senator Lyman's bill to grant a railway franchise to the Hilo Electric Light Company was read the first time and referred to the Printing Committee.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Smith introduced a bill to place the records of births, deaths and marriages under the direction of the Board of Health. This bill also passed the third reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

The Secretary read an invitation to members of the Senate to be present at the mass meeting of the Portuguese. The invitation was received and placed on file.

Senate bill No. 47, relating to ports of entry, was taken up and referred back to the Committee on Commerce.

Senate bill No. 46, to provide for public loan, came up on third reading.

Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Executive was to ask for money for a new powder house. Minister Damon said he didn't know anything about it, if it was not in the bill.

Senator McCandless said he had talked with people who intended to take up the loan, and they objected to the clause making the loan redeemable at any time. If the bonds were taken up under the five per cent. premium, the bonds would cost as much as six per cent. bonds. Senator McCandless moved that the section be amended so as to make the bonds redeemable after five years.

Senator Brown objected to the amendment. It was the object to put this loan in such a condition that the bonds could be taken up within a few years, and be included in any refunding measure that might come up.

Senator Baldwin said Mr. McCandless' idea might be a good one if the bond was long-lived. This was a short term bond, and if the Government took it up at any time they would take it up during the first five years.

Senator McCandless held that if the Government took up the bonds inside of five years the loan would cost more than six per cent. Such a scheme was putting the Government in a hole. People taking bonds stated the terms were not satisfactory.

Senator Baldwin said on this short ten year bond it will not pay the Government to take up the loan after the first five years. If it is taken up in that time the man holding the bond would not lose.

Senator Schmidt said that as he understood it, the object of making the bonds redeemable at any time was to provide for the possibilities of annexation. He approved of the section.

Senator McCandless' motion not being seconded, the motion to pass the bill on final reading was put and carried by a unanimous vote.

Senate bill No. 45, to extend certain streets in Hilo, passed the third reading.

House of Representatives.

Minister King reported that the President had signed the bill providing for land upon which to build a hospital for aged and infirm Chinese; also the bill regulating the appearance of children upon the streets during certain hours.

Rep. Bond handed in a petition with 575 names, gathered on this and the other islands, praying that stringent rules be made against the sale of liquor and also that the deleterious effects of alcohol be taught to pupils in the public schools. Laid on the table to be considered with any bill that might be brought up in the future regarding the subject.

The consideration of the resolution on annexation was postponed until the arrival of more members of the House.

House Bill No. 20, relating to footbinding, read and referred back to the Printing Committee.

Senate Bill No. 38, relating to Postoffice regulations, passed first and second readings and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Bond moved that the vote to postpone the consideration of the resolution on annexation be reconsidered.

Rep. Kamauoha thought it was a waste of time to consider such matters. A similar resolution had been adopted in the last special session, and it resulted in nothing, besides making a good deal of unnecessary trouble for the Ministers here and also for the United States song. Notwithstanding that experience a repetition of the same old song was being attempted.

Senate Bill No. 9, taken up in third reading. By consent of the Hawaiian members the bill was not read in the native language.

Section 31, relating to exemption from taxation of Hilo firemen up to the limit of ten was changed, on motion of Rep. Richards, who explained that the men belonging to the department paid $6 yearly dues, which amounted to the same thing as a personal tax. The exemption clause was stricken out.

Rep. Winston moved that in Section 35 the limit of value of property exempt from taxation be raised from $300 to $500. Motion lost.

Bill passed third reading unanimously.

Rep. Kaeo reported on House Bill No. 26, relating to the practice of surgery and medicine, recommending a few changes in the wording. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Speaker Naone announced the receipt of an invitation from the Secretary of the Uniao Portugueza inviting the members of the House to be present at the mass meeting of the Portuguese to be held on Union Square at 7:30 tonight.

A communication from the Senate announced transmission of certified copies of Senate Bills 35 and 36.

At 12 noon House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bill No. 46, relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in Hawaii.

Committee recommended striking out "Republic of Hawaii" and inserting "Hawaiian Islands."

Rep. Richards thought this Republic of Hawaii business was a difference without a distinction, or a distinction without a difference.

Rep. Rycroft said that when people were speaking geographically of the islands it was well enough to say Hawaiian Islands, but of the Government it should be Republic of Hawaii.

Rep. Richards' objections to the phraseology had no particular weight and he did not force them on his brother members.

When it came to the section providing for the treatment of persons gratuitously or for pay considerable discussion followed.

Rep. Rycroft wanted to know what was to be done in cases where individuals tendered their services where it was impossible to secure the services of a physician. Accidents happen away from towns when it is absolutely necessary to treat people. If the law passed in its present shape he would feel constrained to refuse his services.

Rep. Kamauoha denied that the law referred to such cases; it referred more to people who were in a degree considered physicians, but who had not passed the required examination.

Minister Cooper said the word "practice" was a technical one. He kept a cabinet of medicine in his house and treated his children, seldom calling on a physician in trivial cases. If the House is in doubt he would suggest leaving it as it is rather than striking out the word "gratuitous." The trouble has been in trying such cases, the defendants claiming that they did it for nothing. He would suggest that the wording be changed to read, "No person shall practice medicine or surgery as a profession.

Rep. Bond recommended restoring the words "gratuitously or" to the original bill.

Rep. Rycroft wanted "as a profession" added in the first line. Carried.

In the penalty clause Minister Cooper suggested that it be made to read "not less than $50 or more than $250."

Rep. Kamauoha was willing to stand by the committee in its amendment.

Rep. Hanuna said that as the committee had amended the previous sections this should have the same attention.

Rep. Kamauoha moved that that portion of the penalty which says "not less than fifty dollars" be stricken out. Carried.

Rep. Hanuna wanted an amendment to the effect that habitual intemperance be inserted as a cause for dismissal by the Minister of the Interior. Carried.

On reconsideration the amendment was lost.

Senate Bill 46, relating to extension of certain streets in town of Hilo, passed first reading and referred to committee.

Act to authorize a national loan was read by title, passed first reading and was referred to Finance Committee.

Rep. Richards reported from Printing Committee that the bill on education had been received from the printer. Bill read by title and referred to Education Committee.

Adjourned.

Dr. Tucker offers for sale his fine carriage and phaeton. See ad.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

• 40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

PORTUGUESE ASSEMBLE

Speeches Delivered at Monday's Mass Meeting.

CLAIM LEGISLATURE IS WEAK.

Want Workingmen to Have More Show—Indorse Policy of Minister Damon—Remarks of Messrs. Vivas, Vierra and Silva—The Resolutions.

Several hundred people assembled on Palace Square last night in response to a call by the committee of the Portuguese Union. A stand had been erected inside the Gibson yard. Around the stand were seated upon the chairs provided by the committee, Jno. M. Vivas, M. A. Gonsalves, M. G. Silva, A. G. Correa, A. J. Fernandez.

Mr. Vivas opened the meeting with the following remarks:

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:—I said a few minutes ago that we would wait until a quarter to eight because the Doric had arrived, the business men had to attend to their mails. The people here have their mail with their families. We would have met at the Armory, but the Government refused to allow it, and we meet under a roof upon which we pay no taxes. We could have been more comfortable over there, but the Government refused to allow it. The Star said this would be a literary meeting tonight. It is not, nor is it a meeting dominated over by ward politicians. The Star may say what it pleases. I know it says what it is paid to say. This meeting is in the interest of the working man. Sugar planters and bankers have no use for mass meetings; they can get along without them. We have several speakers here who are not unknown to you. If there are natives here who need an interpreter they may have one, and if there are others here who wish to speak they may do so if they are on our side. Mr. M. A. Gonsalves will preside at the meeting and I will interpret without charge.

Mr. Vivas Talks.

Mr. Gonsalves then introduced to the audience as the first speaker John M. Vivas.

The speaker then called for a Hawaiian interpreter because of the number of Hawaiians present. There being no response, the speaker proceeded:

"Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:—If I am called upon to express my views I must do so as I see them. No amount of criticism will deter me. Any of you who read English know that the Portuguese are the largest foreign colony on these Islands this moment. We did not ask for any benefit for ourselves—it would be foolish for us to do so. When we met that body that meets over there we presented a memorial that would lead to helping those foreigners to their best interests. We did not ask anything that could not be done. We did not ask that anybody be driven away. We simply asked the men who are making laws for the country to close the doors to Asiatic immigration. You who read the papers know what the action of the Senate was. They did not take the trouble to seek data on the subject. The first line in the committee report shows that. We asked for the Portuguese only the same privileges that are granted other foreigners and the natives. The thriftiness of the Portuguese prevent them from starvation. But go among the natives and you will find a bad state of affairs, and I wish my voice would ring, not into that building, but into the hearts of the men who occupy it. Portuguese as a race are not politicians, nor will they complain until they are downtrodden. Politics makes strange bedfellows, but I doubt if there is a man here tonight who would decline to make a bedfellow of the members of the Portuguese colony if it is for his good. We ask you, gentlemen, to protect us. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that it is a lie, a blank lie, when the foreign correspondents say we are seeking restoration. It is not so. We are looking for the restoration of dollars, not kings or queens. We are not a disturbing element, we are asking for our rights under the constitution. It is not the Government who wants to close our mouths, but the scalawag spies who are spying around. Some people want the leaders of this movement deported. I say no. Wait and we will see the scalawags deported. I do not favor revolutions, but I want a revolution in the hearts of those men who occupy that building, that we may have our rights. We have assisted in every revolution for the right. It was not for gain, and if there is anyone here who thinks we did, let them spit it out to me. I am not a laborer, but these people are, and my destinies are linked with the workman, and for that reason I say us. What did they promise us at the revolution of 1893? Annexation. Let me ask here in the middle of my speech if the people here are opposed to it? You are silent. But the planters do not want annexation, because it means that Asiatic labor shall stop. We have invited you here tonight to get the true motives of our meeting because our speeches have been distorted by the reporters who have been paid to write against us. I do not believe in revolution; I would never advise it. We must get our rights by evolution. I believe this Government from the President down would like to give us our rights, but they cannot do it as long as the planters are at their throats. As long as there are so many people here I will present to you some resolutions, and those of you who wish to vote against them should do so—you will not be mobbed."

Stop Asiatic Immigration.

M. G. Silva was then introduced by the chairman:

"Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:—Being the first time that I have appeared at a mass meeting, I trust you will make allowance, as I am not accustomed to address such large audiences. My principal point will be Asiatic immigration to this country. I will not take up too much of your time, as there are others who wish to speak. You gentlemen know what our movement has been and what the result of our meeting was. The Government did not promise to stop immigration, but they would limit it. I say, gentlemen, if they do not stop it they cannot say what the end will be. A continuance of this Asiatic immigration means the taking of bread and butter out of the mouths of every working man in this country. As a business man I have experience. The people who come to me every day say the Asiatic invasion is reducing their incomes every day, and the danger in the future to the working men is not alone to the Portuguese and other Europeans, but to the Japanese and Chinese, who are asking each other where it will all end. They are closely crowding each other. We must remember that the evils to the working classes and the sorrows to their families are entirely due to the action of the Government in encouraging this invasion, and the matter is evident to the Portuguese. The planters threatened us not long ago when they said the time would come when the Portuguese could not get 25 cents a day, as the Japanese would be in numbers large enough to supply all the labor on the Islands. The experience of mine is that depression is not only among the Portuguese. The Hawaiian women tell me that their husbands have not had work for a long time, some of them for eleven months. The planters are always crying for cheap labor. Statistics show 11,000 men out of employment. Why don't they take up those idlers instead of bringing in more Asiatics? The people who are drawing the fat dividends should think and act differently for humanity's sake. Would they not act as we are acting to secure their rights? We are just as staunch as they."

The speaker asked to be excused if he had said anything in opposition to their views.

Calls for Dr. J. S. McGrew brought forth no response. John Emmeluth failed to answer to his name when called. Even when some one said there was a broken pipe at hand.

Mr. Vierra's Views.

Chairman Gonsalves then introduced B. L. Vierra, who said that having heard a business man talk, it was now their privilege to hear a hard working man. "As far as my experience goes, wages have been reduced from twenty odd dollars a month to twelve, and the cause of this is the Japanese crowding other nationalities to the wall and forcing them to work for less wages. How can it be explained? Sugar was lower than it is today, and yet they offer less wages than they did then. The poor class is always the one upon whom all the evils are pressed; it is so recognized on the other side. Why did the Portuguese as a class get up and protest against being driven to the wall? Because it is the class most driven to the wall by the Japanese. They asked also that the system of taxation be arranged so that the wealthy shall pay as well as the poor. The answer of the committee was equivalent to telling us that we had no right to make the request. Answers of that kind and in that strain lead us to believe that the men who are sent to make laws intend tearing the rags from our backs and putting them in the pockets of the rich. The excuse they gave that in two years we would have a chance to protest at the ballot is nonsense, because at the end of that time the country can be so full of Asiatics that our protest would be of no avail. I would not ask any of you to enforce our request with a gun, but do it with a good heart and a strong one. I tell you, if the Government will take care of those who have millions at their back, woe to the laboring class on the opposite side. There have been cases that have been hard examples to others besides our people. On plantations where there is a mechanic getting two, three or four dollars a day, what is the result? These Asiatic helpers have been placed at their side and in a few days their places have been filled by the Japanese. What the Portuguese ask must be done in an honest, upright way, and after a while we will be heard. It is not for us altogether, but for all classes who labor."

Mr. Vivas then said again that the meeting was not cut and dried for Portuguese only, but for everyone, as was evidenced by the call for Dr. McGrew and John Emmeluth. He then gave a resume of the reciprocity treaty and the labor problems. Mr. Vivas said he was willing to furnish the information to the newspapers the other day, but they refused publication. He would now supply it free, and they would not have to pay a subscription to the Advertiser or Star to know what the truth of the matter is. He showed clearly to his audience that the Government had assisted the planters in every way to secure labor, and the taxpayers footed the bills. If the other Europeans did not choose to take a stand against this, the Portuguese did, because their colony is the largest and the greatest sufferers. He said they had presented themselves at the Legislature in numbers rather than by signature, and what had been done since then? The thumb business. (Voice from the crowd—We don't want it). I don't tell you not to register. We have plenty of time to leave our thumb marks, because we have until the 31st day of July to do this, and if we go up on the last day we will be all right. It is a notorious fact since the second rebuff on the Minister of Finance that the fight in the Senate is really a fight between two large business houses here. We may have had as good a Minister of Finance as Mr. Damon, but we never had a better one, and if it should happen that he should go out the people would find that there was no bottom to the cask."

Mistakes of Taxation.

Mr. Vivas went through the mistakes of taxation, alluding particularly to a corporation capitalized at $8,000,000 which was taxed less than the owner of a few small lots. As the meeting was open, he would present the following resolutions:

"Whereas, A large number of taxpayers of Hawaii have petitioned the Executive and the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii to adopt measures during the present session of the Legislature which would further restrict the Chinese and Japanese immigration, and that laws be passed resulting in a more equitable system of taxation, and that means may be devised for the better protection of the interests of the laboring classes in the Islands; and,

"Whereas, The Senate has passed upon the same without making any effort to remedy the present condition, as shown by their report of May 5, 1896; and,

"Whereas, The action of the Senate is of such vague character, by not offering any suggestion or adopting any measures to remedy the evils complained of; and,

"Whereas, The registration law lately passed by the Legislature has certain provisions which are repugnant to the great majority of the civilized taxpayers of the country; and,

"Whereas, The financial condition of affairs at present is such that demands the most careful consideration; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the present taxpayers, in mass meeting assembled, that proper measures be adopted at the present session of the Legislature which will remedy the present situation and protect the interests of the mercantile and laboring classes, and ensure a future for themselves and their families, and also that the measures at the present being discussed and partly adopted in the Legislature in regard to taxation and licenses, which are detrimental to the middle and laboring classes, and that steps be taken to eliminate from our statutes certain objectionable provisions from said registration law; and that the Legislature adopt measures to ensure a sound financial policy, as has been suggested by the present Minister of Finance; and that these resolutions be transmitted to both branches of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Julien D. Hayne was acquitted of the charge of common nuisance in the Circuit Court yesterday, three dissenting.

H. M. Whitney left on the Kinau yesterday for a trip to the coffee plantations in Olaa and the volcano. He will be back on the return of the Kinau.

The regular midsummer vacation of the public schools will begin June 26. No leave of absence will be granted before that time except in case of illness.

H. S. Townsend, Inspector General of Schools, returned on the Mokolii Saturday morning, after a tour of inspection of schools on the Island of Molokai.

E. O. Hall & Sons are agents for the Tropic oil, which is said to be a wonderfully good lubricator. In their new ad. today they call attention to aluminum cane knives, filters and mango and fruit pickers.

Castle & Cooke have a very attractive display ad in this issue, calling attention to the Slack and Brownlow filter, which they have in stock. With the condition of Honolulu water as it is, a filter is a necessity.

The corner stone of Pauahi Hall, at Oahu College, was laid December 12, 1894. The dedication exercises occur next Thursday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. All friends of Punahou are cordially invited.

Miss Minnie Bolster, daughter of Abraham Bolster, was married to Mr. Hardy of Kaneohe, in St. Andrew's Cathedral last evening, Bishop Willis officiating. A quiet celebration was indulged in at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Tellis, School street, after the ceremony.

The chameleon found on the wharf the other day and taken to Commissioner Marsden's office has been called for by the owner, a captain of one of the vessels in port, who captured it on the Mediterranean coast. He missed it from the ship, and a monkey that has been its companion was much grieved. The captain got track of it through a mention in the Advertiser.

It is very evident that Mr. Curtis Lyons, the clerk of the Hawaiian weather office, has himself been "under the weather," for the weather has been having a regular picnic the last few days. Mr. Lyons had better get well quickly and bring the weather bureau into order. What is the good of having a weather bureau if the city is to be almost roasted alive with the heat?

The marriage of Miss Sarah Naone to T. W. Rathborn was solemnized at Kawaiahao Church Saturday evening, Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. After the wedding the newly married couple, together with a large number of invited guests, repaired to the home of the bride, in Pauoa Valley, where a delightful native feast had been prepared in honor of the event. The evening was greatly enjoyed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Cowan Case Finally Disposed of—Moonshiner Acquitted.

After a trial lasting through two days Mr. Cowan, the grocer, has been relieved of the unpleasant charge of embezzlement which has hung over him for several months. At the first trial the jury could not find enough evidence against the defendant to convict him, and the second trial had the same result, the jury standing seven for acquittal and five for conviction.

D. Howard Hitchcock, the artist, will have on view in the rooms of the Kilohana Art League during the exhibition an oil painting of the crater of Mokuaweoweo, showing the two fountains of fire.



Mrs. Eliza Logree
Westerly, R. I.

Once I Was Blind But Now I Can See

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I have suffered everything possible with sore eyes and headache, the sores so severe that I was blind. I tried everything I heard of without benefit, and went to the Rhode Island Hospital, but found no relief there. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla, so I bought a bottle and a box of Hood's Pills.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

With More Than Thanks

I want everybody to know that since I have been taking these medicines, I have become as well as ever. My eyes have perfectly healed and the headache is cured. From my picture you can see there is nothing the matter with my eyes now." MRS. ELIZA LOGREE, Potter Hill, Westerly, R. I.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

A

Revolution IN PLOWING

"THE SECRETARY" Disc Plow.

NEWMAN, ILL., NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIRS: Our exhibition of the New Disc Plow in broom corn at this place today was not only a success but a complete surprise to all the farmers present, and was an agreeable surprise to myself in that sort of work. I talked with every farmer at the exhibition, and the majority of them said the plow was worth all it cost just to plow broom corn. Just think how absurd it would be to try to plow in heavy broom corn without breaking or raking and burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow will do it, and do it well. From what I have seen of this plow I think it is the only plow, for broom corn, at least.

Yours truly,

JAMES MOORE.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE

Pacific Hardware Company Limited.

P. T. C. WINNERS OF CHAMPIONSHIP!

Hard Fought Doubles on the B. T. C. Courts Saturday.

FIRST SET REACHES "SIX—ALL."

Large Number of Spectators Present. Careful Playing a Feature—Mascot Goat Creates a Sensation—Prospects of Another Tournament—Notes, Etc.

The pent up excitement and nervous strain felt by tennis enthusiasts during the past two weeks culminated with the completion of the tournament Saturday afternoon, when the championship match between the Beretania and Pacific Tennis Clubs was played off on the grounds of the former organization. And now it is predicted that tennis will die for a few weeks, only to blossom forth again with renewed energy, much strengthened by the advantage of a short resting period.

The grounds of the Beretania Tennis Club were nicely arranged for the spectators, and the members of the club itself saw that nothing conducive to the comfort of their guests was in any way lacking. The club house lanai afforded the best view of the courts. Counting the people on the ground and in the carriages, which stood three and four deep in the street, there must have been from 150 to 200 present.

The Ewa court was in good shape for the match, which begun immediately upon the arrival of the Pacific Tennis Club team. Wodehouse and Woods of the Beretania won the toss and took the makai court, which left Dillingham and Coney of the Pacifics with the mauka court and serve.

L. de L. Ward of the Beretanias was assigned to the mauka court and G. P. Wilder of the Pacifics to the makai court, as linesmen, while E. R. Adams held down the table, chair and score board of referee. W. A. Wall of the Beretanias was assigned the duty of marking up the scores in games. All these necessary personages did their work so well that there was not the least room for complaint.

Referee Adams took his seat at the table near the court, placed his score board gently in his lap, pulled out the pegs, looked at his watch and called "Play."

The ball was started rolling immediately, the Pacifics losing the first game on Coney's serve.

After that the score wavered, first in favor of the Beretanias and then in favor of the Pacifics. Both were attempting the aggressive, and likewise both were forced to retire frequently to the back lines to be ready for the "lobs" that became more and more frequent as the set drew near to a close. Wodehouse got his swift serves in quite a number of times, but finally resorted to easy placed balls. Woods was extremely careful, placing his returns with accuracy and making some fine serves down the "alleys." Dillingham excelled in "killing" balls on long drives.

The score of the first set crawled steadily to 6-6, when the Pacifics won two straight, giving them the set.

In the second set sides were changed and the score reached 4-4 with the contestants playing the same kind of a game as in the first set. The Pacifics won two straight and took the second set.

None of the players being tired from the exertion of the first two sets, the usual time allowance of seven minutes was not taken, and play continued almost immediately.

Sides were again changed. The Beretanias and Pacifics won a game apiece and then the latter gradually crawled away, winning the set with a score of 6-2.

First set, 8-6, Pacifics.
Second set, 6-4, Pacifics.
Third set, 6-2, Pacifics.

At the end of the match the members of the P. T. C. rallied in front of the club house, giving three cheers and a tiger for Woods, Wodehouse and the members of the B. T. C. This was followed by three cheers from the Beretania men for the champions of 1896. Then there followed hearty handshakes between the members of the two clubs, showing the existence of good feeling.

For the courtesy and kindness shown them by the Beretania Tennis Club, the Pacifics have nothing but words of praise and thanks.

Looking back over the recent tournament and taking note of the great interest stirred up in the city by its advent, it seems but fitting that proper credit should be given to the Hawaiian Tennis Association, and especially to the members of the committee which has had the management of all tournament affairs in its hands. For uniformly good playing and as a means of affording recreation and pleasure, the tournament has never been excelled on the Islands.

NOTES.

A mascot goat named "Sammy Damon" because he was caught chewing the Finance Bill in an Advertiser of recent date, and decorated in scarlet and navy blue, was declared by the member of the P. T. C. who led the animal around by its tail to be the cause of the victory of the Pacifics.

Walter Dillingham is champion in singles besides being in the team that won the championship in doubles.

Ward kept his eagle eye on the service line.

Hyde tried to imitate the goat in its plaintive calls, but, as usual, got off the key.

(Overheard in the first set with the score 6-6, lady's voice)—I can't stand this much longer."

Wodehouse hit the same hole in the net three times while serving.

Hats were won and lost on the match. Where were the police?

There will probably be another tournament in September.



W. DILLINGHAM. W. H. CONEY.

WINNERS OF CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS DOUBLES.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII v. BEN.

Before JUDD, C.J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

A statute (Chap. 64, Laws of 1892) making punishable the use of "vulgar, profane or obscene language in any street, highway, store, shop, or other public place or place of public resort," is violated when such language is used by a person while on the veranda of his own house close to a public street, within hearing of persons passing on such street.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY WHITING, J.

The defendant was charged with using vulgar and obscene language in a public place in Honolulu, etc., and appeals to this Court on the following points of law certified by the District Magistrate:

1. That the finding and conviction of the District Court in the above case is contrary to law.

2. That the place where the alleged language was used is not a public place within the meaning of Chap. LXI. of the Session Laws of 1892.

3. That the alleged language is not vulgar, profane and obscene language, and the use of language as proved does not constitute an offense under the provisions of the said Chap. LXI. of the Session Laws of 1892.

4. The Court had no jurisdiction under the evidence given to make the said conviction, as no offense is proven.

The offense charged is under the provisions of Chap. 64, Laws 1892, amending Sec. 3, Chap. 34 of the Penal Code (and not Chap. LXI., Laws 1892, as set forth in defendant's points on appeal, probably a clerical error).

"It shall be unlawful for any person to use vulgar, profane or obscene language in any street, highway, store, shop, or other public place, or place of public resort."

The defendant claims that no offense was committed because (1) the language used was not "profane," "vulgar" nor "obscene;" and (2) because the place where the language was used was not a "public place" nor any other of the places named within the meaning of the statute.

We have no hesitation in declaring that the language used by defendant was at least in part profane and in part obscene, and comes within the well known definitions. Shields v. State, 89 Ga. 549 (16 S. E. Rep. 66); U. S. v. Bennett, 16 Blatch. 338 (12 Myers' Fed. Dec. 2487).

It is not necessary however nor proper to set forth such language in this decision.

The Public Place.

Defendant was on the veranda of his own house at Kamoiliili, in Honolulu, on the outskirts of the city on the new road cut in the McCully premises from Beretania to King street; the house is situated a short distance (12 to 25 feet) from the public street; the prosecuting witness's house is next to defendant's and separated by a fence; seven o'clock in the evening was the time when the language was used; several people were present, but they lived there either at defendant's or at prosecuting witness's house, or next door; several people were passing on the street.

By the statute many acts have been declared "offenses" when done or committed in "public" or in a "public place," or "place of public resort," and the meaning of such words has been constued from the nature of the act and the mischief to be remedied taken with the locality and its accessibility to the public or people in general, as in "affrays," "intoxication," "indecent exposure," "gaming," "profane cursing," "using profane and obscene language."

The term "public place" is a relative one: what is a public place for one purpose is not for another.

18 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, 563.

"*Intoxication.*" State v. Sowers, 52 Ind. 311. State v. Stevens, 36 N. H. 59.

"*Affrays.*" Rex v. Hunt, 1 Cox Cr. Cr. Cases, 177.

"*Gaming.*" Graham v. State (Ala.) 16 So. Rep. 934.

But these instances are not so analogous as the cases of the exposure of the person, indecent exposure." In such cases, it is not necessary that the place be one where the public have an indiscriminate right of access; it need not be open to the general public, because a place which will ordinarily be deemed private may, by virtue of the circumstances under which the exposure is made, come within the meaning of the term. The act itself being one against decency and affecting good morals has a great effect in determing whether the place is a public place, and although it might be done on one's private premises or in one's private yard, yet if in view of the people passing or in view of neighbors' windows or at a window of one's own house in sight of passers by, it is done in a public place.

The place is a public one if the exposure is such that it is likely to be seen by a number of casual observers.

Van Houten v. State, 46 N.J. Law, 16.

7 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, 534.

The object and intent of this statute forbidding the use of obscene language is the same as that of the statutes against indecent exposure, and both are for the protection of decency and good morals. To say that a person may stand within the boundaries of his own private premises on a public street and make use of obscene language or expose indecently his person in such a situation that passers by on the public road might in the first instance hear and in the second see, and yet not be guilty on the ground that the place is not a public one within the strict letter of the statute, would destroy the true intent of the Act.

It is claimed that the use in the Act of the words "or other public place" limits such a place to a street, highway, shop or store and places similar; that the construction of a penal statute should be liberal in favor of the accused.

The Court cannot by construction create a crime or offense. In the Queen v. Gay, 8 Haw. 471, the Court say, "A penal law cannot be extended by construction. The act constituting the offense must be within both the letter and spirit of the statute. Unless the proper meaning of the language of the statute brings a case within its letter, the rule of strict construction forbids the Court to create a crime or penalty by construction, and requires it to avoid the same by construction."

In the Queen v. San Tana, 9 Haw. 198. "We cannot change the language of the statute, supply a want, or enlarge upon it in order to make it suit a certain state of facts. We do not legislate or make laws. "Even where the Court is convinced in its own mind that the legislature really meant and intended something not expressed by the phraseology of the Act, it has no authority to depart from the plain meaning of the language used. 'I cannot doubt,' says Lord Campbell, 'what the intention of the legislature was, but that intention has not been carried into effect by the language used. * * * It is far better that we should abide by the words of the statute than seek to reform it according to the supposed intention. * * * Every departure from the clear language of the statute is in effect an assumption of legislative powers by the Court. It has indeed been intimated that this is the case whenever the Court permits the consideration of consequences to dictate the construction of a doubtful act. The judge must decide but the law has not spoken. It is evident that his functions necessarily become to a certain legislative.'" (Endlich on Int. of Stat. pp. 10-12.)

"The only means the Court has of finding the intention of the Act is from the words in which it is expressed."

(The Court could not make the word "forward" mean "solicit" or "procure.")

In the present case, we are not at liberty to declare that the offense is complete and within the true meaning and letter of the Act unless the place where the offense was committed is within the meaning of the words "or other public place."

One rule of construction is that where a general word follows specific and particular words of the same nature as itself, it takes its meaning from them and is presumed to be restricted to the same genus as those words, or as comprehending only things of the same kind as those designated by them. Endlich on Int. of Stat. Sec. 405.

This is true unless there be something to show that a wider sense was intended. The restricted meaning which primarily attaches to the general word in such circumstances is rejected when there are adequate grounds to show that it was not used in the limited order of ideas to which its predecessors belong. Endlich, Sec. 408.

The general principle applies that the terms are to receive their plain and ordinary meaning and courts are not at liberty to impose on them limitations not called for by the sense or objects or mischief of the enactment.

Endlich, Sec. 405, Sec. 410.

U. S. v. Coombs, 12 Peters, 80.

Statutes must be interpreted according to the intent and meaning and not always according to the letter. A thing within the intention is within the statute. Statutes should be interpreted according to the most natural and obvious import of their language. Every legislative act must have a reasonable construction. That which is implied in a statute is as much a part of it as what is expressed. Thomas v. Norton, 8 Haw. 69.

In Woodforth v. The State, the Court says, that the rule for the construction of statutes which "limits the meaning of words of general description to persons or things within the class or classes designated by preceding words of particular description, can be used only as an aid in ascertaining the legislative intent, and not for the purpose of confining the operation of a statute within the limits narrower than those intended by the law maker. It affords a mere suggestion to the judicial mind that, where it clearly appears that the law maker was thinking of a particular class of persons or objects, his words of more general description may not have been intended to embrace those not within the class. The suggestion is one of common sense. Other rules of construction are, however, equally potent, especially the primary rule, which suggests that the intent of the legislature is to be found in the ordinary meaning of the words of the statute. Another well established principle is, that even the rule requiring the strict construction of a penal statute as against the prisoner (and in his favor liberally) is not violated by giving every word of the statute its full meaning, unless restrained by the context." The statute construed reads: "That if any person shall abuse any judge or justice of the peace; resist or abuse any sheriff, constable, or other officer in the execution of his office," etc. The Court held that a "supervisor of roads and highways" was within the meaning of "other officer," and that "the Legislature intended that the general words should have a broader signification and embrace officers not of the particular character of those named in the statute. That it is not intended to ignore the rule which requires penal statutes as against the prisoner to be construed strictly and in his favor liberally. But it does prevent a construction as against him, so strict, or in his favor, so liberal, as to defeat the obvious intention of the Legislature."

"The words of this statute, 'or other officer,' when viewed in the light of their ordinary meaning, and of all the rules or maxims for construction, and the mischief to be remedied, to-wit, abuse or resistance to public officers engaged in the execution of their offices, we think should be construed to embrace ministerial as well as judicial offices generally other than those named."

Woodforth v. The State, 26 Oh. St., 196.

Foster v. Blount, 18 Ala., 687, cited at length in Sutheriand on Stat. Construction, Sec. 280.

The mischief to be remedied being the violation of decency and good morals by the use of profane and obscene language in an open place where the same can be heard by the public or people who may be passing on a public street, the intent of the Legislature was not to restrict the words "or other public place" in their meaning to the particular words "street, highway, store or shop" and similar words, but to give them a general meaning, and a place becomes public according to circumstances, its accessibility to the public and its location in regard to public streets, and the mischief to be prevented, and in this case we hold that the place where the langunge was used was a public place within the meaning of the Act.

Appeal is dismissed.

W. O. Smith, Atty. Gen., for prosecution; G. A. Davis for defendant.

Honolulu, May 5th, 1896.

STABBING AT MOILIILI.

Unpleasant Fatal Result of a Sunday Drinking Affair.

A Native Struck Down by a Norwegian—Two Hours Without Medical Attendance.

A telephone message was received at the station house at 7:20 last night to the effect that a man had been stabbed at Moiliili. Captain Scott and Special Hammer went to the place, a house situated in a lane makai of the Stone Church, and found a native known as Jack Kahoolamau, lying in a pool of blood on his cottage floor.

From information obtained it seems there was a drunken row in the afternoon, at which a Norwegian blacksmith was assaulted by a native called Jack. The Norwegian left the place and visited his cottage, which was in the vicinity, returning shortly afterward. He inquired where Jack was, and someone pointed out Kahoolamau, and the Norwegian stepped up behind him and plunged the blade of a pocket knife into his back between his shoulder blades, and then ran off.

The wound was inflicted at half past five, and it was two hours later before the police were notified. He lost a great deal of blood in the meantime, and when he was taken to the hospital by the officers he was very weak.

O. Evenson, the man who did the stabbing, was arrested later in the evening by Mounted Patrolmen Edwards and Bixby.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.)

First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Island Visitors

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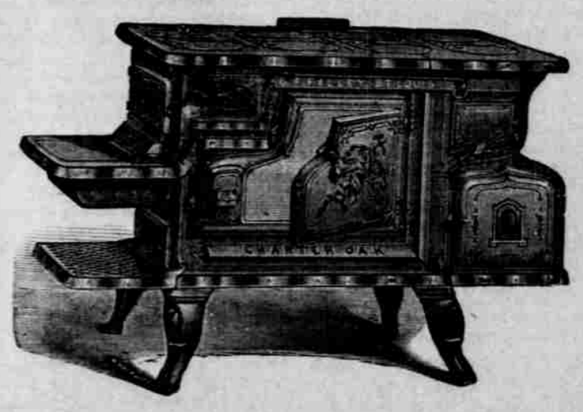


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ATLANTIC RED ENGINE—Is especially adapted to centrifugal machinery and high-speed engines.
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Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our **fall stock of woolens,** which we are offering at **prices that will astonish you.**

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.



Among the many May excellencies of the last Ladies' Home Journal is an editorial on "Girls and Literary Calisthenics." The writer anticipates the busy Commencement days of June. He alludes to the beautiful meaning underlying the season, and pays poetic tribute to the thrilling moment when the girl steps out from her school days into the world of womanhood before her. "To be present at such exercises," he declares, "is one of the most exhilarating experiences that can come to either man or woman."

In the next paragraph, however, his enthusiasm feels the chilling influence of "the literature of these events." He has evidently made a careful study of this, for he quotes as subjects typical of some twenty of last year's Commencement programs: "A History of Civilization," "Republic versus Monarchy," "Trades Unions and a Monopoly of Labor," "The Rise of English Newspapers," "Libel Suits Against Editors," and in striking contrast to them, "Is Love Worth Striving For?"

We can readily believe that he gained absolutely nothing from the few artificial essays he actually heard unless it was an intense feeling of pity for the white-robed graduates who were compelled to go through the farce of writing dissertations on these subjects.

He leads us to demand with him why the colleges do not choose more appropriate topics for these young women? Or why they do not altogether abandon the essays, substituting general exercises, or better still, a Baccalaureate address by some gifted orator? He notes with pleasure that in three programs this most rational order for graduating exercises had replaced the conventional and—let us whisper it—tedious reading of essays.

I quite approve of Mr. Home Journal's views on this subject. I am three and four times happy in thinking that the many thousand readers of that paper will have so clear a statement of a theory I have admired for ten years. Ideas are not private property, you know, and I am so generous as to share with you this idea which was Mr. Bok's, is mine, and now will be yours.

Will it be yours? Or do you uphold this custom which brings us, at least once in the year, to listen while our daughters of eighteen and twenty instruct us in history, civics, ethics and letters? What part of these papers, do you think, can be the product of their unaided thought? If these essays must be written as a means of grace, at least the parents of the tortured essayists need not also endure the throes of suffering that came with the writing.

Long years ago a High School class gave as its substitute for the traditional essays various American poets' words about the New England schools. It was most enthusiastically received, I remember.

The best of all part-exercises, I think, is that charming idea of the Oakland teacher, whose class of girls gave a program bared on Tennyson's Princess. This would give an opportunity for songs, recitations and some dramatic representations, and could be a most entertaining and artistic affair.

Why need we, parents and friends, insist on so-called sample work that is far beyond the actual best work our girls do? Where shall I place the responsibility for this annual parade? I do not put it all on the teachers. For them there is implied a labor of suggestion, correction and rehearsal of these essays which I believe tehy would gladly forego. The scholars certainly do not enjoy this ordeal. I have known girls who declined to graduate because of the platform preliminaries, and many other girls would have done likewise but for their parents.

Ah, yes! I must blame you,—fond, ambitious, foolish parents,—for the crude essays on undigested, indigestible subjects. I call you to account for the waste of nervous strength in preparing for this trying evening. I blame you for the dishonesty which palms off as its own the actual words of teacher or friend. Have you no remorse for the heart-burnings of your children, for the foreordained failure of their honest attempt, for applause that was anything but spontaneous, for hoped-for bouquets that were not forthcoming?

A great compensation will you need to render to your children for all this suffering. May no cruel priest of Baal call on you to sacrifice still others to this Moloch of pride?

SIBYL.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

A tea for Mrs. H. A. P. Baldwin and Mrs. Grinbaum was given by Mrs. Hobron at her beautiful home in Nuuanu avenue.

A luncheon was given at the home of Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Friday. Pink and white oleanders formed the table decorations. Those present were Mrs. Meigs, Mrs. Birnie, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Misses Kate McGrew, Birnie (2), Hartwell (2), Agnes Judd and Gay.

A tea for Mrs. Basford of San Francisco was given by Miss Harriet Lewers at her home in Waikiki, Thursday afternoon. The new lanai, very close to the beach and covered by the large hau trees, was a most attractive place for the pleasant affair. Decorations were in yellow and white. Among those present were Mrs. Day, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Alfred Carter, Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Montague-Turner, Mrs. J. L. Young, Misses Kate McGrew, Pauahi Judd, Clara Fuller, Mabel Hartwell, Paris, the Misses Birnie and others.

Dedication of Pauahi Hall.

The new stone hall at Oahu College will be dedicated Thursday evening, the 21st inst., the exercises opening at 8 o'clock p. m. The following program has been prepared:

1. Organ Prelude.
2. Invocation by Rev. Mr. Hyde.
3. Song by College Glee Club.
4. Financial Statement by the Acting Treasurer, Hon. P. C. Jones.
5. Selection by College Orchestra.
6. Address by President Dole.
7. Song by College Glee Club.
8. Presentation of Keys of the Hall by Hon. W. R. Castle.
9. Acceptance by Pres. Hosmer.
10. Benediction by Rev. Hiram Bingham.
11. Organ Postlude.

The public is cordially invited to be present.

A GRATEFUL LETTER.

A Prince Edward Island Lady Speaks for the Benefit of Her Sex.

Had No Appetite—Was Pale, and Easily Exhausted—Subject to Severe Spells of Dizziness, Etc.

Tignish, P.E.I., May 30th, 1895.

To the Editor of L'Impartial:

Dear Sir,—I see by your paper the names of many who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I ought to let my case be known as I am sure that many women might be benefited as I have been. For a number of years I have been almost an invalid. I did not know the nature of my malady. I had a tired feeling, being exhausted at the least exertion. I had no appetite and was very pale. I sometimes felt like lying down never to rise. A dizziness would sometimes take me causing me to drop where I would be. During these spells



A Dizziness Would Overtake Me.

of dizziness I had a roaring sound in my head. I took medical treatment but found no relief. My husband and father both drew my attention to the many articles which appeared from time to time in your paper concerning the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first I had no faith in them, in fact I had lost faith in all medicines and was resigned to my lot, thinking that my days were numbered in this world. Finally, however, I consented to try the Pink Pills I had not taken them long before I felt an improvement and hope revived. I ordered more and continued taking the pills for three months, and I must say that today I am as well and strong as ever, and the many ailments which I had are completely cured. I attribute my complete recovery to the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and hope my telling you this that others may be benefited by them.

MRS. WILLIAM PERRY.

After reading the above letter we sent a reporter to interview Mrs. Perry and she repeated what she had already stated in her letter. Her husband, William Perry, and her father, Mr. J. H. Lander, J. P., and fishery warden, corroborated her statements.—Ed. L'Impartial.

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

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Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentry, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY.	BAROM. 9 a.m. May.	BAROM. 2 p.m.	THERM. Min.	THERM. Max	Rain in. 9 a.m.	Humidity 9 a.m.	Clouds.	Wind.	Force.
Sat.	9 30	21 30.15	68	78	0.08	62	4	NE	4
Sun	10 30	16 30.08	69	79	0 03	66	3	NE	4
Mon.	11 30	07 29.87	68	80	0 14	70	4	NE	2
Tues.	12 30	02 29.96	67	80	0.01	66	2	NE	2
Wed	13 30	04 29.99	67	82	0 01	74	4	sw	1
Thu.	14 30	09 30 02	65	81	0 00	67	3	*	*
Frid	15 30	08 29.99	66	81	0 02	74	4	SE	2

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	Mos.	High Tide. Large.	High Tide. Small.	Low Tide. Large.	Low Tide. Small.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
		p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			p.m.
Mon....	18	8.30	8 41	2.15	1 8	5.21	6.32	11.50
Tues..	19	9 28	10. 4	4 0	2.44	5.20	6.33	a.m.
Wed....	20	10.21	11.10	4.40	4.25	5.20	6.33	0.37
Thurs..	21	11.25	11.57	5.18	5.55	5.20	6.33	1.16
Frid....	22	0.48	———	5.54	7.11	5.20	6.34	1.54
Sat.....	23	1.35	0.28	6.30	8.17	5.19	6.34	2.34
Sun....	24	2 21	1.12	7 6	9.17	5.19	6.35	3.17

First quarter of moon on May 19th at 7.50 p.m.

The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 1h 30m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 15.

C A S S Warrimoo, Hepworth, from the Colonies.

Am schr Bertie Minor, Raven, from Eureka.

Am bktne Archer, Calhoun, from San Francisco.

Am. bk Sea King, Pierce, from Newcastle.

Stmr Likelike, Weir, from Hawiai ports.

Saturday, May 16.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Mokolii, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, May 17.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.

Monday, May 18.

O. R. & S. N. stmr. Chittagong, Davey, from Portland, Or.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco.

Am. bk Sonoma, Noyes, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 15.

C A S S Warrimoo, Hepworth, for Vancouver and Victoria.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Monday, May 18.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Likelike, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Nielsen, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Lahaina.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa, at 4 p. m.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for China and Japan, at 4 p. m.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Kilauea and Kalihiwai, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mokolii, Hilo, for Molokai and Lanai, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From the Colonies, per C A S S Warrimoo, May 15—Miss M Hitchcock and 74 through passengers.

From Eureka, per schr Bertie Minor, May 15—Miss M Huffman, Miss J Minor and Mr D K Minor.

From Kauai, per stmr Waialeale, May 16: H S Ewing, M B Komatzu, and 15 on deck.

From Maui and Molokai, per stmr Mokolii, May 16: H S Townsend, D Kaae and wife and 7 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, May 16: Jas Cowan, C Strehz, Miss M Dammeyer and 42 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, May 17—W Berg, Miss Caroll, D Center, wife and 2 children, J Grace, Dr McGettigan, L A Andrews, Dr J H Raymond, Thos Duncan, S R Dowdle, Mrs Von Seggern and child, W H Cornwell, A Enos, T Mori, Chin Dock, Chas David, J K Miller and 85 on deck.

From Hawaii, per stmr Iwalani, May 17: Dr C L Stow, Akana and 10 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makee, May 17: Anton Cropp and 19 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Doric, May 18: Mrs. Ward Ames and the following through passengers: N. Isona and two servants, C. R. Morse, Rev. and Mrs. David Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Blanque, Mrs. Capt. F. Wilds, U. S. N., Miss Wilds, Mrs. M. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Graham and child.

Departures.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, May 15: Geo. Kempster, Geo. Irvine, C. W. Kempster, H. Ingram, F. D. Walker, Gus A. Mauer, H. E. Walker, Rev. J. G. von Ryn and wife, Miss S. K. Lamb, Arthur Tibbs, Mrs. R. Wallace, 2 children and maid, Mrs. J. G. Rothwell and 2 children, Mrs. A. R. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kynnersley, Mrs. E. W. Holdsworth and child.

For Hawaii and Maui, per stmr Kinau, May 15: Volcano—Mrs. Hayes, P. H. Duryea, Madison Jones and two valets, F. E. Hine, Mrs. Ralston. Way ports—Mrs. G. P. Kamuoha and child, Miss Kahalewai, Miss Luna, Mrs. Bashaw, L. A. Choy, C. S. Bradford, F. M. haw, L. A. Choy, C. S. Bradford, H. M. Whitney, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs. Philips and child, Tong Choy, wife and child, Kwong Hip Chong, Captain J. Ross, Geo. Ross, Ah Young and wife, Captain Taylor and friend, J. Grace, H. E. Waity, T. R. Walker, Sam Parker, and 58 deck.

For Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, May 17: A. S. Wilcox, A. Strehz, Miss F. Hart, Mrs. P. P. Kanoa, Miss H. Rowland, Mrs. E. K. Norton and Anton Cropp.

BORN.

ROACH—In this city, May 15, 1896, to the wife of D. W. Roach, a son. San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

DIED.

AWAILUO—In this city, May 17, 1896, Moses K. Awailuo, aged 42 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of E. H. Hart, Makiki street, at 3:30 p. m. today.

THUMB MARKS.

Criminal Identification Militates Against Annexation.

Mr. Editor:—I am among the number of those who object most strenuously to the obnoxious requirement if the thumb mark from men able to write their names in legible English script. Such a requirement exacted from American transients will seriously damage the cause of annexation.

The objection constantly urged in America by intelligent citizens against the annexation of Hawaii is that we have here such a large population of Asiatics. Now nothing but the presence of a prepondering Asiatic element in our population could possibly justify the universal application of a mode of identification which is characteristically Asiatic.

In civilized countries a man's autograph is accepted as a positive means of identification. There is no reason why the alternative of an autograph, written of course in English script, should not be accepted by the authorities under the existing law as the alternative of the thumb mark.

One more point. If it is considered absolutely necessary to require gentlemen to swear their hands with red ink in carrying out the provisions of the statute, common decency would suggest that facilities be provided by the government officials for removing the stain. I personally felt more humiliated as being sent away from the office with that unsightly ink stain on my thumb without a word of apology from the officials than I did in being compelled to affix my thumb mark where my autograph, in a civilized country, should have been placed. Believe me, no American visitor who is asked to print his thumb mark on an official document of the Republic of Hawaii will champion the cause of annexation.

A. B. L.

THE JUNE RACES.

Cornwell's Horses May Be Run. Antidote and Royalist.

It is quite probable that Lord Brock, one of W. H. Cornwell's string, will be offered for sale within a few days. The colonel has gone to Maui and the horse will likely be brought down this week. In the event of the sale being made Lord Brock will no doubt be among the entries on June 11, and will be a winner.

The Gay horses, Antidote and Royalist, are also advertised for sale. These horses are in training on the Mokuleia track and are in excellent condition. They will be entered for the races.

It is regretted that Col. Cornwell will not enter his horses, but it is understood that a sporting man is negotiating for the lease of the string with the exception of Lord Brock so that the public may see them all on the track.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World, Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following fifty-feet strip across any of these lots will be open for application at or after 9 o'clock a. m., June 1, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of purchase leases and cash freeholds.

Twenty-seven lots in Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii, of from 20 to 100 acres each.

These lots are at a distance of from three to five miles from the town of Hilo, and are principally first-class agricultural lands, suited to coffee, etc.

The Government reserves the right to a fifty-feet strip across ank of these lots if the same is required for the purpose of a public road, such strip to be located at the option of the Government, and to be taken without compensation if across unimproved land.

Appraised value of above lots from $1 to $10 per acre.

Fifteen lots in Waikaumalo, etc., Hilo, Hawaii, of from thirty to eighty acres each of first-class agricultural land.

These lots are about 3½ miles from Hakalau plantation mill, on the road to Laupahoehoe.

Appraised value of Waikaumalo lots, from $7 to $10 per acre.

Olaa Lots.—Remaining lots in the Olaa Section may also be applied for under provisions of the Land Act referred to. These lots have areas of about fifty acres each, and are of general quality of Olaa lands already planted in coffee.

Appraised value, $6 to $10 per acre, according to location.

All applications for any of the above lots must be made to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, Hawaii, at or after 9 a. m., June 1, 1896.

Full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants, methods of applying, etc., may be obtained from the sub-agent in Hilo, or at the Public Lands Office, in Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Honolulu, May 15, 1896.
1760-4t

MR. J. G. JONES has this day been appointed pound master for the Government pound at Kukuihaele, district of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, vice S. K. Kalimaeka, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 4, 1896. 1757-3t

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

I am instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of JAMES W. GAY, Esq., deceased, to SELL, at my Auction Rooms,

On MONDAY, June 1st,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

Thorough-bred Grey Stallion

ROYALIST,

3 years old, by Senator Standford, dam Fiama.

Thorough-bred Grey Gelding

ANTIDOTE,

5 years old, by Senator Standford, dam Poison.

These animals are both in training.

Terms, cash or approved paper.

W. S. LUCE,
Auctioneer.

1759-5t

FOR SALE.

20 LARGE Young Pack Mules; most of them been worked. Also young horses and colts, from imported stock, and some thoroughbreds, suitable for driving or saddle horses. At Lahaina, Maui. W. Y. HORNER.

4297-2w 1757-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Scholtz, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, by order of the Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers, duly authenticated, to him, at the office of the Sheriff of Maui, in Wailuku, Maui, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the Administrator only. WM. H. HALSTEAD,
Administrator of the Estate of F. Scholtz.

Wailuku, Maui, April 18th, 1896.
1752-4w

Typewriting and Copying.

MISS M. F. LEDERER,

Office—Hawaiian Abstract and Title Co., Corner Fort and Merchant streets.

4211-m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands—at Chambers. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of B. PAONA (k), of Kamaee, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased intestate

ORDER OF NOTICE OF PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Lahela Victor, of Hilo, Hawaii, alleging that P. Paona (k), of Kamaee, Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Kamaee, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 21st day of December, A.D. 1891, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to K. M. Koahou.

IT IS ORDERED that FRIDAY, 19th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, H. I., May 7, A. D. 1896.

By the Court.

DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk

1759-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRcuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of AMOS P. JONES, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she ask that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A.D. 18 6, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 12, 1896.

By the Court.

1758-3ta GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—LILIA KEAWEAMAHI vs. DAVID KEAWEAMAHI. Libel for Divorce.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:

You are commanded to summon David Keaweamahi, residing in Yokohama, Japan, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why the claim of Lilia Keaweamahi, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the
[L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 13th day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August Term of this Court.

HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.

Honolulu, May 13, 1896. 1759 6tw

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quieting of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawiian Islands or his Deputy.

GREETING:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; Adaline Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; —— Davis, husband of Frances Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and —— Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; —— Newman, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; —— Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; —— Jackson, husband of —— Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife, Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM, thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the
[L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

1748-3m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRcuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of C. R. McVEIGH, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Mary Mowat McVeigh, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said Estate be issued to John Toms, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 12th day of June A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11th, A.D. 1896.

By the Court.

1759-3ta GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRcuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ADELIA CORNWELL, deceased

The Last Will and Testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to W. H. Cornwell and F. W. Macfarlane, having been filed, notice is hereby given.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A.D. 1896 at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1896.

By the Court.

1759-3ta GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. — In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of WALTER HILL, late of Adelaide, Australia, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 5, 1896.

By the Court

1757-3ta GEORGE LUCAS Clerk.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 20th day of December, A. D. 1893, made by CHOP CHOY, HAM YORK, ASEE and HAM MAN, all of Wailua, Island of Kauai, H. I., doing business under the firm name of See Shing Wai and Company to Quong Wah On and Company, of Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 145, folios 396, 397 and 398, the said Quong Wah On and Company, mortgagees, intend to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the leases in said mortgage contained and described will be SOLD at Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

First—Lease from the estate of B. P. Bishop to See Sing Wai & Co., dated 12th November, 1891, and recorded in Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, Liber 134, page 296, for eight years; area, about 24 acres.

Second—Lease from the estate of B. P. Bishop to See Shing Wai & Co., dated 24th November, 1891, recorded in Hawaiian Registry of conveyances, Liber 134, page 310, for fifteen years; area, about 19¼ acres.

Third—Lease from Carl Isenberg to See Shing Wai & Co., dated 3rd November, 1892, for fifteen years; area, 14 94-100 acres, and recorded in Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, Liber 140, page 225.

Fourth—Lease from Carl Isenberg to See Shing Wai & Co., dated 3rd November, 1892, recorded in Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, in Liber 140, page 232, for fifteen years; area, 14 94-100 acres

Fifth—All other leases belonging to said See Shing Wai & Co. of premises at Wailua, Kapaa, Island of Kauai.

Sixth—All oxen, horses, fowls, animals, tools, implements, houses, structures, improvements, rice floors, store houses, and all the rice now growing on the above-named leased land, together with all and every other species or description of property pertaining to their (the said mortgagors) rice plantation at said Wailua, Island of Kauai.

QUONG WAH & CO.,
Mortgagees.

Terms: Cash; deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to
CHANG KIM,
Agent for Mortgagees.

Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1896. 4w

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1888, made by KEALINA of Puehuehu, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, to Eduard Furstenau of Bremen, Germany, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 113, folios 392-393, the said Eduard Furstenau, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

1st—All of that certain lot situate in Honomakau, in said Kohala, containing an area of 15 acres, 145 fathoms, reserving, however, a parcel of about half an acre on the southeast corner of said lot and conveyed by said Kealina to John Bell, by deed dated November 3rd, 1888, and recorded in Liber 112, page 312; said premises being conveyed to said Kealina by deed of H. N. Castle, dated October 15th, 1888, and recorded in Liber 115, page 84; and being the same premises set forth in Royal Patent 7240, to Kumauli.

2nd—A certain lot with the buildings thereon, situated in Kalnapuaa, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, containing 6000 square feet, set forth in deed of H. N. Castle and W. A. Bowen to said Kealina, recorded in Liber 94, on page 397.

EDUARD FURSTENAU, Mortgagee.

Terms: Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars, apply to
J. M. MONSARRAT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, April 24th, 1896.
1755-5t

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1896.

Steamship "Kinau,"

CLARKE, Commander,

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

*Friday April 24
Tuesday May 5
Friday May 15
*Tuesday May 26
Friday June 5

*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday April 21
Friday May 1
Tuesday May 12
Friday May 22
Tuesday June 2

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

Steamship "Claudine"

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight wil be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the undersigned will SELL at Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of George Hons, Wailuku, Island of Maui,

SATURDAY, May 30, 1896,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

All of the following described Real Estate, to wit:

THAT CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

Situate at Wailuku, on the Island of Maui, and described as Apana 2 and 3, Ili of Halemano and Kapaaloa. Land Commission award, dated November 23, 1853, No. 3475, Vol. 7, p. 460. Royal Patent 5445, dated January, 1854, recorded Vol. 21, p. 5445, containing one and one-quarter acres.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin. Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

Upset price, $300.

SARAH KALAI,
1759-1t Guardian of Helaialani.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES'

Sale of Real Property

Situate Makai of the Reform School at Kapalama-kai, Honolulu, Oahu.

Estate of MRS. HARRIET N. JONES.

A Good Chance to Invest in House Lots.

HAVING BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED so to do the undersigned, as executors and trustees of said estate, has instructed W. S. Luce to sell at public auction at his rooms, on the sixth day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the following piece or parcel of real property, being a portion of R. P. No. 80, consisting of about 1 84-100 acres. This land is divided into seven pieces, viz, six building lots and one kalo patch. There is a government road or right-of-way from King street to said land, and a road 14 feet wide reserved through said land, as may be seen by referring to a map at W. S. Luce's auction room.

Land to be sold in separate lots, and sales to be subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit.

Terms cash, payable in U. S. gold coin. Deeds to be at the expense of the purchasers.

For further particulars inquire of David Dayton, at his office, 42 Merchant street, or at W. S. Luce's auction room.

G. W. C. JONES and
DAVID DAYTON,
Executors and Trustees under the Will of Harriet N. Jones. 1757-4ta

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

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